TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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MES R. MANN ANT IN U. S. ONGRESS, DIES

resentative of Illinois ember in House for 25 ears, Is Victim of neumonia.

th on Nov. 30 ended the legis- career of Representative James ann of the second Illinois dis- long noted as a giant of the

urning to Washington for the g of the special session of ess, Mr. Mann, who had served eople for upward of a quarter entury, took part in the pre- ary work of the house. A week he was forced to stay home be- of a cold, which he failed to off. His condition, at first, was garded as serious, and it was until Nov. 30 after pneu- had developed that is be- alarming. Early in the eve- he rallied but there was a ge for the worse as the night on. Shortly before midnight, his wife and his physicians at edside, the veteran of many a essional battle, died peacefully.

Few Knew of Illness.

s of Mr. Mann's death was a to the house for few of his intimate friends knew of his s beyond the statement that he been confined to his home by a On the eve of the house vote the shipping bill, Mr. Mann d to get out of bed and ere to be counted on its He was told to stay at home that while his wise counsel be helpful, there were votes in sight and he would be But his thoughts were con- on the work of the house, his record of service through ecutive terms, or 26 years, rned for him the reputation, g friend and foe, of being the formed man on the details of government that ever sat in branch of congress. He was back for a fourteenth term by people of his district in the elec- ast month.

Was Minority Leader.

ority leader in the house g the eight years of Demo- control, Representative Mann the speakership go to Gillett of usetts, when his party again into power there, but if the s of his party in caucus to him as speaker left any tinge erness with the veteran mem- his friends never saw it.

ining then the proffered lead- of the majority, Representa- Mann thereafter continued to e a power equal to, if not r than that of the speaker elf, as chairman of the com- of committees, which controls makeup of the house com-

Refused Fresh Honors.

ating on his strength for a e House upheaval when the blican majority was cut to less a score in the last election, his s again set to work quietly in behalf, but the ill member who s before had declared he never accept the speakership or the dership, quickly ended the move e heard of it by reiterating he said then. That it would required a powerful effort to him if he had gone out for of these places, was the ion freely held in the house.

From the standpoint of knowledge house rules and his ability to e them to the best advantage in parliamentary tangle or debate, m, say members who served long him, was undoubtedly the t member of the house in a eration. He had held front rank years as a parliamentarian, but was always alert, forceful and tive, either in defense or attack. eed, he could fight as hard on her side.

His knowledge of legislation, pub- and private, often was astounding his colleagues. Any kind of a bill t bob up at any time, but Mann ed to know more about it than man who wrote it or the chair- of the committee which report- A sort of legislative wizard, n, the free lance, was classed as member of every committee, when fact he was not a member. But studied every bill. He knew what ought, what it meant. Time and n, he would take some flounder- committee chairman in hand and him out, or with a few harsh ds that cut to the bone, tear and the bill to pieces, cause its rout, send the man handling it away, s cheeks burning.

Began Life on Farm.

Born on a farm, Mann always be- ed in the farmer. He was not a member, but his influence for m legislation was greater. per- than if he had been identified any particular group. He was uated from the University of ois in 1876; he earned his degree a lawyer, practiced for some s, and for a year or two was member of the Chicago board of ermen. For four years he was ster of chancery of the superior rt of Cook county.

After his election to the house in 97 he jumped into his work and ver deserted it. His only other ought aside from his work, was s garden and flower yards at Chi- o. With congress in recess, Mann ent his Summers there, plucking trimming a multitude of plants.

Only three members of the sixty- enth congress had served longer an Mann. Cannon and Gillett pped him and so did Henry Allen oper of Wisconsin, though Coop- r's 14 terms were not continuous. ann came before the Spanish war d stayed.

ME WATER PIPES CLOGGED BY FISH

Fish, varying from minnows to all perch, have clogged water sup- y pipes in hundreds of residences Chicago. Defective screens across takes permitted th fish to be awn in.

Veteran Legislator Dies

J. R. MANN

NEW DRY FIGHT ORDERED BEGUN

District Judges Are Told to Be More Severe in Sentences.

Following a series of conferences with President Harding, Attorney General Daughterty instructed all United States district attorneys to request district judges to give more drastic punishment against violations of the prohibition act.

This order was the final move in the plan of the administration to bring to a halt widespread violations of the Volstead act and to accomplish more effective enforcement.

Daugherty's instruction directing prosecutors to enforce the "padlock" provision of the law said he regarded this as an effective means for control of the liquor traffic.

They were directed to resort to that more frequently by obtaining injunctions against building owners whose premises are used either for purposes of bootlegging or distilling illicit liquors.

District attorneys were directed to make an immediate survey of their dockets relating particularly to violations of prohibition laws and to report to the department of justice such recommendations as they may have.

Jumping Yardstick Puzzle to Science

It's a long way from home and we would hate to have to prove it, but on the authority of a publication devoted to popular discussions of scientific matters, the French Academy of Science recently listened to a paper on "The Jumping Stick of Para."

It is a walnut branch slightly more than a yard long that is endowed with the quality of moving about in an energetic manner. The "jumping stick" was under observation in the court of a public school in a village near Nantes, where it attracted the attention of students and faculty, and for an hour kept them amused with its acrobatics. It suddenly moved across the court as if carried by the wind, though not a breath of air was stirring. Then it came to a sudden halt and leaped several feet in the air. Again it moved along the ground, leaped into the air and marched in another direction. When, finally, after an hour's vigorous and eccentric exercise, it came to rest, it was 20 feet from its starting point.

Rry Opponents O. K. Stand of Harding

Endorsement of President Harding's stand for stringent enforcement of the prohibition laws as long as they remain on the statute books, has been given by W. H. Stayton, founder and national executive head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Although the President's stand leaves the forces of the government committed to a losing struggle, he said, in a formal statement, "a way out will be found through the initiative of congress itself in amending the Volstead act.

"President Harding's position is thoroughly logical and in complete keeping with his clear recognition of the responsibilities as well as the limitations of his high office," Stayton declared.

"There should be no occasion for surprise in our hearty and unqualified endorsement of his stand, for it represents most definitely the precise position our entire membership has taken, namely, respect for and submission to all the laws of the country, so long as they remain on the statute books."

DRYLY SPEAKING OHIO IS EXAMPLE

Ohio was set up by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes recently as "an example of what the federal department hopes to bring about in other states."

Official praise of the results of enforcement in Ohio followed a personal report on conditions by State Director J. E. Russell, who, officials say, has enjoyed the "co-operation of the courts, the state enforcement machinery and the whole-souled aid of every agency of law."

Pony Blimp Makes Record

A record American flight for a pony blimp was made when the small dirigible of Scott field, the government's lighter than air station in Illinois, traversed 450 miles from the field to Bynum, Ala., in 10 horus, army officers announced.

GREAT BRITAIN RECALLS ENVOY FROM GREECE

Greek Action Against Former Cabinet Ministers in Spite of England's Wishes Is Cause.

Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Greece were broken off last week when the British minister, F. O. Lindley, obtained his passports at the Greek foreign office and departed for home because of the execution of five former Greek ministers against the wishes of England.

Prince Andrew, brother of former King Constantine, has been sentenced by a military court to banishment for life and deprivation of his rank.

The trial of the prince closed after numerous witnesses had been examined and pleas for clemency had been made by counsel for the defense.

The indictment set forth that in the advance on the Sangarius river Prince Andrew, commanding the Second army corps, refused to obey an order to attack the enemy.

The prosecutor dwelt on the disadvantages of employing princes in high position in the army; he pointed out that their influence was pernicious not only in Greece but in all countries, and cited cases where they had been responsible for military disaster.

In this connection he alluded to the former German crown prince, which pleased the democrats among the spectators.

It was touch and go whether Andrew would escape with his life, as the charge on which he was convincted is punishable according to article 239 of the Greek code by death.

Families Regain Bodies.

The first secretary of the British legation and C. H. Bentinck, British member of the financial control commission, are remaining in Athens.

The bodies of the six former officials shot to death by a firing squad of gendarmes have been turned over to their families. They were:

Former Premier Gounaris, former Premier Protopadakis, former Minister of Interior Stratos, former Foreign Minister Baltazzis, former War Minister Theotkis and General Hadjanestis, commander-in-chief of the Greek army in Asia Minor.

All took their fate bravely.

When Baltazzis learned that his sentence was death by shooting he removed his monocle, drew a handkerchief and nervously polished the glass.

American Intercedes.

E. C. Caffery, first secretary of the American legation, attempted to intercede for the lives of the condemned men with members of the new cabinet headed by Premier Gonatas. Caffery was informed that the proceedings had been undertaken by the Greek revolutionary committee which had created and invested the military court with power. The cabinet members said they were virtually powerless.

On account of the high feeling created by the sensational executions the president of the court martial issued a statement defending the death sentences.

"These terrorist traitors," said the statement, "knowingly attempted to strengthen the throne under Constantine in order to enjoy public office. They used terrorist methods to stifle opposition and they betrayed the people."

U. S. Upholds State Tax on Hard Coal

States may impose a tax upon products within their borders before such products enter interstate commerce, even though other states are large consumers of such products and do not produce them, the supreme court holds.

The decision was handed down in a case challenging the constitutionality of the tax imposed by Pennsylvania upon anthracite coal and was rendered by Justice McKenna, no dissents being noted.

The importance of the decision was emphasized by New York, New Jersey, Delaware and the New England states denouncing the tax as giving Pennsylvania a monopoly, and as levying a tribute upon those states which do not produce but must have anthracite as fuel.

Gunmen Guarding Big Bootleggers

Bootleggers of New York, whose currency-stuffed pockets and diamond-covered cravats have attracted attention of bandits, are surrounding themselves with corps of armed guards and move about in constant fear of assassins' guns, police have been told.

Michael Florentino and Joseph Viola, charged with carrying concealed weapons, said they were employed as bodyguards by wealthy bootleggers.

Low type criminals, they said, were turning their hold-up, sandbag and gunning efforts toward bootleggers because they knew the hauls always were big.

COUZENS GIVEN NEWBERRY SEAT

Detroit Mayor, Champion of Muny Car Plan, Seated in Senate.

James Couzens, manufacturer and mayor of Detroit, who rose from "news butcher" on the Erie and Hudson to one of the greatest financial and political leaders in Michigan has been named by Governor Alexander J. Groesbeck to fill the vacancy created in the United States senate by the resignation of Truman H. Newberry.

Couzens was born in Chatham, Ont., Aug. 28, 1872. He was graduated from Chatham high school. In his spare time as a news butcher, he studied telegraphy, until he qualified as an operator and accepted a position with the same company. Then he took a position with the Michigan Central railroad and worked as telegrapher until 1897, when he entered the employ of the Malcolmson Coal Co. as bookkeeper.

When Malcolmson joined the Ford Motor Co., Couzens went along, still as a bookkeeper.

He was promoted to sales manager and then to general manager. Later came his appointment as vice president. This post he resigned in September, 1915, but remained a directer until September, 1919. In 1915 Couzens sold his interest in the company to Ford, giving the motor king the controlling vote over Dodge brothers. Couzens is reckoned one of the wealthiest men in the state. Millions of dollars in dividends were paid him while he was connected with the Ford Co. Henry Ford paid approximately $30,000,000 for his holdings when he severed connections with the company.

It was Couzens who for years sought to convince the people of Detroit of the necessity of a municipally-owned street railway system, and in 1920 the measure was adopted at the polls by a large majority.

GETS DAMAGES FOR STRUGGLES WITH CENTRAL

Attorney Awarded $1,000 by Jury for Annoyance of Poor Phone Service.

George S. Grimes, prominent Minneapolis attorney, was elated over a verdict of $1,000 damages awarded him by a jury in what he claims is the only case of its kind on record in the country, whereby a telephone company has been found guilty of giving a subscriber poor service and ordered to pay the subscriber for "loss of time and annoyance."

"For the last six years I have been hearing the same old words such as 'The line is busy;' 'They don't answer;' 'Sorry, but the party hung up' and other such phrases," Grimes said.

Grimes sued the telephone company for $3,000 for damages alleged to have been suffered over a period of six years for poor service.

The company announced that the case would be carried to the highest court in the land" as to let the verdict stand would "open the doors to endless litigation brought by telephone subscribers over minor and unavoidable lapses in service that no telephone company or management can always avoid."

LLOYD GEORGE IS ATTACKED IN NEW WAR BOOK

Authors Give General Haig Credit for Fighting London to Get Supplies for Army.

A publication of the history of the war, as seen by two devoted admirers of Sir Douglas Haig, has created a stir in the English press which has been granted to no similar publication in the last year and a half, but its real effect seems to be to embarrass the entrance of literature's newest recruit, Lloyd George.

The eulogy of Marshal Haig in the two volumes generally is accepted as no more than the due of the British commander-in-chief, but what lends spice to the narrative is that it reveals Lloyd George's policy of deletion from the field marshal's reports of matter which failed to fit in with political maneuvres in which the prime minister was engaged.

Must Change Policy.

The revelation, for instance, that Marshal Haig complained of a shortage of men in 1918 must lead Lloyd George to abandon his attitude of "publish and be damned," which he adopted toward General Maurice on the same question, and present his case for defense. It is in this regard friends of the former premier believe the Haig book cuts him deepest.

Lloyd George's memoirs—shoved to one side during the campaign and since his announcement that the proceeds were going to charity—is to be pressed with vigor, it is said, but even if he manages to put it in the publishers' hands by the end of the year complications created by the former premier threaten to affect its value.

Object to Writing.

His publishers and some of the newspapers that have acquired foreign rights, much as they like to help British charities, fail to appreciate Lloyd George's action in making a little money for himself in agreeing to write a series of articles beforehand which detract seriously from the value of his memoirs.

The position of Lloyd George, as presented by his associates, is that he left office a poor man and feels the necessity of earning money where he can, more especially because of his generous action with the profits of his memoirs; that he intends to capitalize his prominence not only by writing but by a lecture tour in the United States next year. Arrangements for the tour still are in the making, for it depends largely on political exigencies. It almost is certain, however, he will go.

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France Will Sell Merchant Marine

France's costly wartime merchant marine is soon to be disposed of, the under-secretary of the merchant marine told the senate prior to its ratification of a plan for the disposal of the fleet.

The books will be closed, he said, with a deficit of 1,000,000,000 francs.

There remain four passenger vessels and 10 freighters, all of which are still incomplete, but the government has received an acceptable offer for them from Rio de Janeiro.

The under-secretary recalled that during the disastrous period of government control, vessels costing 27,000,000 francs had been rented for five francs yearly. He added that his administration had ferreted out and recovered 600,000,000 francs due the fleet administration by various persons.

24 Congressmn Claimed by Labor

Credit for the election of 24 senators and 158 members of the house of representatives was claimed for the American Federation of Labor in a statement by Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell, who conducted political activities during the recent congressional campaign for organized labor.

The committee proposed, the report said, to bring about "co-operation of all labor and progressive organizations and groups, so there may be unity of action."

Succeeds Newberry in Senate

JAMES COUZENS, millionaire mayor of Detroit, has been appointed United States senator from Michigan by Governor Groesbeck. He succeeds Senator Newberry who resigned his seat recently.

RADIO MAY BE USED IN MINE DISASTERS TO LOCATE ENTOMBED

Radio communication between rescuers on the surface and miners entombed in mines following fires and explosions, is a hope held out by the United States bureau of mines, to lessen the horrors and losses of mine disasters.

Preliminary tests conducted by the bureau with the co-operation of a great electrical manufacturing concern, in an experimental mine at Bruceton, Pa., already have resulted in a degree of success.

While these experiments have so far failed to develop any practical method of using wireless waves for underground communication, nevertheless, says a publication of the mine bureau, they indicate clearly that electromagnetic waves may be made to travel through solid strata. In the Bruceton experiments signals were heard distinctly through 50 feet of coal strata, although the audibility fell off rapidly as the distance was increased. The absorption of loss of intensity with distance is very great for the short wave lengths used in these tests. Longer wave lengths are known to suffer less absorption and possibly may be found practically effective under certain conditions.

In this connection it is interesting to note tests conducted by the United States bureau of standards in dropping wireless antennae down deep, unused oil wells to underlying rock strata, in order to send the wireless impulses through the rock instead of through the air. The results, it is believed, may be the same as projecting the antennae upward into the air strata.

The desirability of substituting the wireless system of communication for the present telephone systems in use in mines is evident in considering that a rock fall or explosion, by breaking wire connection, can put the entire system out of order.

The mine telephone has been perfected to such an extent that it is giving satisfaction in most mines where the wiring is well insulated, the bureau of mines announcement continues.

Sugar Is Produced From Sun and Acid

Synthetic sugar has been made from sunlight and acid by the research department at Liverpool university, says an announcement. The feat was accomplished by tracing and recording all chemical reactions which take place when plants in the presence of sunlight, carbon dioxide and water build up sugar starches and cellulose. Through study of this transition from inorganic to organic life, considerable quantities of sugar were made by the action of light on carbonic acid.

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HEART WELDER WON'T GIVE UP CUPID'S ANVIL

Village Blacksmith Stands Obdurate in Shop Where Romance Thrived.

The famous smithy in Gretna Green, Scotland, famous for its past connections with runaway marriages, is threatened with demolition by the local utilitarian council at Annan, which has decreed that the building is a dangerous obstruction to the increasing motor traffic in Dumfriesshire.

The present occupant of the smithy, Hugh Macklin, is opposing the decree. Although he says he has been offered a large sum of money in compensation, he declares that he cannot be tempted and that his smithy is a necessity. The council is reported as willing to compromise, allowing the smithy itself to stand if Macklin's adjoining dwelling is removed, but he will yield nothing.

Up to 1856, Gretna Green and its smithy were the scenes of many informal "marriages across the anvil," but in that year, these ceremonies were declared illegal and they now survive only as a memory. However, weddings still occasionally take place in the smithy, under revised laws, when the principals desire a romantic setting for their ceremony.

"Siamese Twins" Cut Apart in New York

A successful operation separating a pair of "Siamese twins," Ruth and Sylvia Zarelsky, born Nov. 2, was reported in Brooklyn last week by Dr. Phil Mininberg, a specialist in obstetrics.

When the twins were born, the head of one was under the chin of the other and joined to the chest. One weighed five pounds and the other three. The mother consented to the operation, which was performed in the Borough Park Maternity hospital, Brooklyn. Both children are healthy.

RADIUM PRICE CUT CLOSES U. S. FIRM

Radium has dropped $50,000 a gram in price and the standard chemical company has been forced to close its carnotite properties in Paradox Valley, in western Montrose county, Colorado, throwing 250 men out of work, says an announcement by company officials.

Discovery of vast deposits of pitchblende in the Belgian Congo is said to be responsible for the decrease in price of radium, which is said to sell for $70,000 a gram now, compared with $120,000 a gram formerly.

DOMINION FORM OF GOVERNMENT GIVEN TO IRISH

Free State Began on Dec. 5 as Independent Part of British Empire; Big Fight On.

The British parliament, having ratified the constitution framed by the Dail Eireann, the provisional government at Dublin ends and the Irish Free State took her place on Dec. 5 as one of the nations of the world.

While the constitution which Ireland has received from the hands of parliament in her charter, her self government rights and liberties as a free state are guaranteed by something stronger than any treaty or written instrument—the common interest of the British dominions in maintaining their independence.

For Ireland enjoys equal liberty with Canada and the other free nations making up the British empire. This linking her destiny with British dominions gives Ireland a greater safeguard of her independence than could be expresesd in any precise, statuary form. England, having fulfilled both the letter and spirit of the treaty signed a year ago, ends her responsibility for bringing the Free State into existence and if it is wrecked it will not be wrecked by forces from without Ireland, but by Irishmen.

Civil War Is Bloodiest.

In the long, strangely eventful and bloodstained history which has marked Erin's progress toward liberty no chapter has been more tragic or bitter than that which records the demoralization Irishmen have wrought in their own land during the last 12 months. The Free State still is engaged in a life-and-death struggle to put down the armed fanatics who, in the name of a republic, reject the substance of freedom for its shadows. And while the Free State thus is engaged in a desperate effort to crush rebellion within its borders she is face to face with a crisis in her relations with Northern Ireland.

Under the new constitution Northern Ireland has 30 days to decide whether she will link her destiny with the Free State or retain her present relationship with England, but with a separate parliament it is believed.

That means new trouble for both Ulster and the Free State. The new constitution provides that if Ulster elects to leave the Free State a commission must be set up to settle the question of boundaries "in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants."

Two Counties May Secede.

The recent elections in Tyrone and Fermaugh, two of the counties under the Northern government, showed a large vote in favor of joining the Free State. Ulster has served notice she will fight if any attempt is made to take these counties out of her jurisdiction.

This controversy revolves around the bitter religious hatred between Northern and Southern Ireland—a strange issues which cause unnatural political divisions. Tyrone and Fermaugh are predominantly Catholic and to them the Belfast parliament is as distasteful as is the Dublin parliament to the rest of Northern Ireland.

Unfortunately there are wild men in both Northern and Southern Ireland who cannot free themselves of the notion that a rich political harvest ultimately will be gathered from the incessant sowing of slanderous propaganda. Thus the old forces of hatred and misunderstanding between the two sections will all be unloosed within another week. While the Free State is defending itself in its relationship with its hostile Northern neighbor it may expect to be stabbed in the back by irregulars who are following De Valera and other fanatics seeking its destruction.

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Convivial Middies Rebuked by Denby

Midshipmen from the naval academy, who celebrated over indulgently after the annual army-navy football game were held up to public scorn by Secretary Denby in one of the most stinging rebukes ever administered by a secretary of the navy.

Many members of the corps, Denby declared in a public statement, not only disgraced themselves and the uniform, but by their conduct at a ball which followed the game in Philadelphia, brought such shame upon the academy itself as never had been done before.

The secretary said he did not know how many of the midshipmen "drank heavily," and was convinced that the great majority conducted themselves with propriety. But he added that enough of them had failed in their duty "to bring shame upon all." He announced that an investigation would be begun at once, and that steps would be taken to insure that "such an occurrence will never be repeated."

Both Secretary Denby and Secretary Weeks of the war department, together with many of the highest officers of the army and navy, attended the game in Philadelphia, and it was said that the war department had no information that any of the cadets from West Point conducted themselves improperly.

Fined for Being Struck by Auto

"For being hit by an automobile," William Bercivick of Kenmore, O., was fined $5 and costs, by Mayor Samuel Goodman. The mayor decided that Bercivick caused the accident and exonerated the driver. Bercivick was not seriously injured.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

FORTY-MILE ORATORY, developing into a gale strong enough to blow the weather-vane off the bank barn, hit Washington last Saturday when political progressives, or so-called progressive politicians, met to jam wind.

As the story goes, progressives of varying shades of opinion, including Republicans, Democrats and Independents, were joined by liberals of both houses of congress to put in motion a nonpartisan movement to enact their interpretation of recent election results into legislation.

Because the day largely was given over to speech-making a good time was had by all. Give any man who thinks he can make a speech a chance to make it and he will be supremely happy. As we said before, a good time was had by all. Thoughts of a third party were put aside. History is cold and clammy on the subject of third political parties. Political third parties don't get the third partyites the offices. Then why bother with such barren emotions?

Nothing If Not Nonpartisan.

There is no doubt about the "movement" being nonpartisan. A resolution declaring it such was unanimously adopted. Everybody there admitted they were engaged in nonpartisan business. And look over the names among those present.

Senator LaFollette, Republican-Socialist-Nonpartisan. He presided. And there was Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, one of the grandest old nonpartisan Democrats that ever led a labor organization to defeat. Governor Blaine of Wisconsin was there, with a speech as bitter as an unripe persimmon. Among others were Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska; Senator-elect Brookhart, radical Republican of Iowa; Senator-elect Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana; Frazier, Republican, of North Dakota; Representatives Frear, Republican, Wisconsin, and Sinclair, Republican, North Dakota.

It was a notable gathering, otherwise there would be no sense in mentioning it here. It may mean political upheaval by the greatest gang of upheavers that ever got together in harmony. In any event it is to be the nucleus of a legislative bloc, and everybody knows that an attempt is being made to run the government by the bloc system. We have the farm bloc and the labor bloc. Later may come the I. W. W. bloc, the auto manufacturers' bloc, the airplane bloc, the radio bloc, the home-brew bloc, the phonograph bloc, the player piano bloc, the brass band bloc, the shoe repairers' bloc, the grocers' bloc, the meat bloc, etc.

If the insignificant seventy-five or ninety millions of people known as the general public don't organize a bloc they won't be in position to make any more noise in governmental affairs than a tin whistle.

Criticism Is Easy.

Rolling off a log onto a bed of moss is a hardship compared to the ease with which criticism comes to a man with a loose tongue and a talent for putting bitter words into phrases. A radical can turn his back on all that is sacred in the traditions of the government, condemn what is and bawl like a skimmed-milk-fed calf for what isn't.

"Progressive" is a genteel title for some of the men represented in the windjammers' conclave. They are not radical, of course, in the sense that the term applies to so-called Americans who are for any flag so it is red, but they appeal to the followers of the revolutionary banner.

Members of the "movement" listened to Samuel Untemyer denounce Attorney General Daugherty for something or other. Daugherty has been singled out as one of the vulnerable spots in the present administration. Getting an injunction to keep men from destroying property is an offense, provided one wants to be critical for political purposes.

Dear old Samuel Gompers assailed the courts and called upon the new progressives to check the usurpation of the judiciary. Gompers doesn't like our courts. For some reason he has got the notion that they interfere with his business of labor-leading. They bother the radicals.

Conservatism Needed Now If Ever.

Somewhere between the policies represented by the ravers and ranters—the fellows who would pull the foundations out from under the government—and the reactionaries who hold back and refuse to let the government move forward along natural evolutionary lines there is room for progressivism. The thing needed is what might be called a conservative-progressive force. That can never come from the crowd gathered in Washington last Saturday.

The Constitution is wrong to some men. Majority rule is wrong. If the Ten Commandments were incorporated in the Constitution they would be wrong. Let the party in power recommend the practice of the Golden Rule and it would be attacked as oppressive and inimical to the best interests of society. We would have an anti-Golden Rule organization.

This opposition to government authority and rule of the majority is destined some day soon to develop a political issue that will overshadow all others—supremacy of law. Then we shall have a merry fight, with every man and woman put to the test of choosing under which flag?

LABOR LEADER OUTLINES PLAN IN PARLIAMENT

Says Economic Puzzle of All Europe Must Be Settled; To Push Capital Levy.

There can be no real settlement of England's problem of unemployment apart from reconsideration of the whole question of German reparations.

That declaration was made in an exclusive interview given by Ramsey MacDonald, chairman of the powerful labor party and leader of the opposition to the government in the commons, who outlined the position which labor would assume when the debate on unemployment is reached the latter part of this week.

Incidentally MacDonald served notice that the issue of a capital levy as a means of paying the British national debt will, like Banquo's ghost, haunt the halls of parliament until the Law government finds an alternative course.

Bonar Law Is Blamed.

Commons will debate the unemployment question as soon as the Irish constitution has been disposed of. MacDonald and his colleagues will hold Bonar Law's government, as the dominant party in the late coalition, responsible for the present unemployment throughout the country. Likewise the government will be denounced for its failure to bring forward at this time any proposal for adequate or equitable treatment of the victims of the policy of the coalition government during the last four years.

"Unemployment must be considered along with German reparations and the whole problem of international trade and economics," said MacDonald, "and I shall take it up to show the world there can be no solution of the British problem of unemployment apart from a complete readjustment of economic life in middle Europe.

Germany Must Know.

"There must be a definite and final settlement of the exact amount Germany must pay. Then there must be definite arrangements for payment. It must be settled whether there is to be a moratorium and international loan; whether Germany shall make her arrangements by herself or whether there shall be another international conference such as Genoa. Our unemployment problem is inextricably interwoven with all these problems and can be solved only as they are solved.

"As to labor's general position in parliament, it must be remembered that for the first time in history we control the opposition. The capital levy which started as a menace in the campaign was our greatest asset in the elections. We shall continue its advocacy and shall force Bonar Law to propose an alternative and admit he has none.

Tax Cut Rests on Debt.

"Until we proposed the capital levy no one had faced the problem of our overwhelming debt. We can never bring taxes down to the weight that can be borne until we reduce the debt. The proposed levy would fall only on those who have taken from society far more than they have given it.

"The new Tory government, which is permeated with reaction and refuses absolutely to attack our big financial problem except on the basis of income and expenditure, is the one that is pointing the way to red Russia. It is not the labor party. We have a policy that would save England from just what has overtaken Russia.

"We expect no sympathy or encouragement from the Liberals and expect Lloyd George will make all the trouble possible for us. Ultimately—not this week or next—I expect to see all the Liberals on the left, but they will not help labor. But labor's ranks are solid and united.

"Although we are second in membership in the house, we realize our strength throughout the country for the election showed we have four votes to where the conservatives have five. This emphasizes how uncertain is the majority of the Tory government and at the same time increases labor's responsibility."

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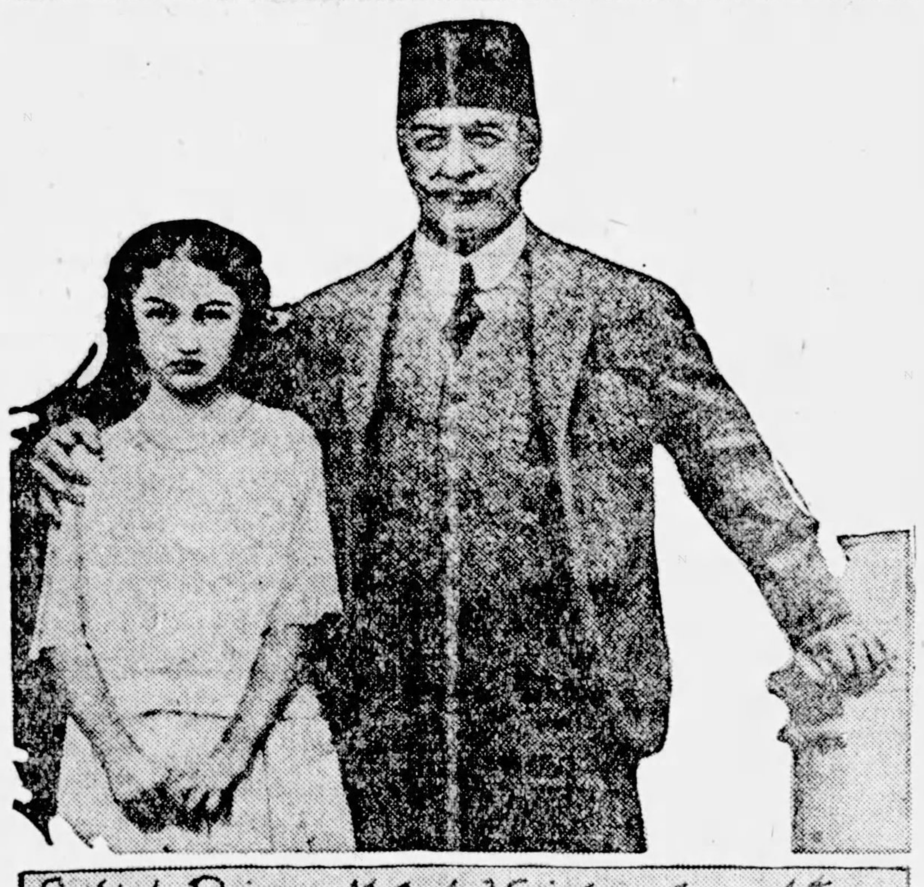
Here Is New Ruler of Turkey



Caliph Prince Abdul Mejid & daughter.

When the Turkish sultan was deposed by the Kemalist Nationalists the Angora assembly selected Prince Abdul Mejid, his 54-year-old cousin, to be caliph. He is shown here with his daughter, Princess Darri Chehrar.

RED MAD MONK COMES TO U. S.

Unfrocked Russian Would Join Baptist Church in America.

Sergei Michailowitch Tarfanoff, known as Heliodorus or Iliadore, the mad monk of Russia, who was, before the revolution, abbot of Tsaritsyn and a prominent figure in Russian church politics, has arrived in New York on the Lituania.

Iliadore, who was exiled from Russia by Czar Nicholas and unfrocked by the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox church after disobeying orders of the church 11 years ago, said he came to this country to become a citizen and a Baptist minister and to work among Russian Baptists in this country.

He was allowed to disembark after being closely questioned by agents of the department of justice and of the immigration service. He was accompanied by his wife and three children.

Iliadore, who is six feet tall and has a sallow pronouncedly Slavic countenance, declared that he had visited America in 1916, but had returned to Russia where, he said, his family had suffered untold hardships.

His first visit to America, Iliadore said, had been made to escape persecution instigated by his enemy, Rasputin, the monk and confidante of the Czarina, then advisor of the Czar and later assassinated by members of the nobility.

PACT PROVIDES DOUBLE EXODUS

Greeks Must Quit Turkish Domain, Turks Have to Leave Greek Land.

The greatest exodus of population in modern history, affecting 1,000,000 Greeks and Turks, will begin at once under the terms of an agreement approved by the allied powers in the Near East peace conference.

Within the next two weeks all the Greeks living in territory under Turkish sovereignty must sell out their goods and effects to Mussulmans and leave Turkey. At the same time the Turks living on Greek soil will depart and return to Turkish soil.

It was explained that the allied delegates had consented to this arrangement because they feared if Christians remained upon Turks' soil they might be massacred after the peace treaty is signed.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, chairman of the international committee on Russian famine relief, who had been instructed to make recommendations as to the best method of safeguarding the minority (Christian) population in Asia Minor, said he was convinced that the exchange of civil populations by Turkey and Greece was the best way to solve the difficulty, although it would work great hardship upon the peoples. But hardships, he added, were better than death.

SUIT CHARGES PLOT TO CONTROL MOVIES

The Vitagraph Co. of America began suit for $6,000,000 in the United States district court against the Famous Players-Laskey Corp. and a dozen individuals, charging a conspiracy to control the motion picture industry of the nation.

The Vitagraph Co. alleges that since 1919 the defendants have interfered with the business of competing producers and distributors, and have established such control as to have cost the plaintiffs $2,000,000.

WETS "FLIRTING" WITH DEMOCRATS

Drys Predict Republican Success if Liquor Advocates Win.

"Should the anti-prohibition forces succeed in their present objective of inserting a plank in the next Democratic national platform pledging repeal or essential change in the Volstead act, they also will succeed in wrecking the Democratic party."

Such is the confident prediction of dry leaders, who are ready to go to the mat with the wets on this proposition.

The anti-prohibitionists, they say, are trying to frighten the Democrats into believing that because "Al" Smith, a beer-and-wine advocate, was elected governor of New York by half a million majority and Edward I. Edwards, who would like to make the entire country "as wet as the Atlantic," has been elected to the senate from New Jersey by 80,000 majority, there is a tremendous popular upheaval against prohibition.

Action Called Camouflage.

The drys declare their belief that stampeding tactics will work no more successfully on the Democratic than on the Republican party and that they have been adopted by the enemy merely to camouflage the wets' failure to elect a new congress which will repeal or in any way modify the Volstead act.

So far as the Democratic party is concerned, they point out, the South, its backbone, is very dry and any attempt by wet delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut to foist an anti-Volstead plank on the 1924 national convention would be met with instant revolt.

Still more significant, they say, is the fact that Ohio, one of the big pivotal states in national elections, by its 180,000 majority against beer and wine, has placed itself finally and emphatically in the list of bone-dry states.

Would Lose Ohio Sure.

"If the Democrats should yield to the threats and cajolings of the wets they might hold New York and New Jersey, but they would lose Ohio for good and along with Ohio, Indiana and probably Illinois," prohibition chiefs say.

Republican organization leaders, meanwhile are quietly chuckling. They hope, but do not believe, the wets will succeed in their "vamping" of the Democratic party. Nothing, they hold, would so solidify the sober, law-abiding and respectable people of the country behind a national Republican ticket as wet control of the Democratic party.

It was a published statement from the national headquarters of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment that aroused the drys, scared the Democrats and amused the Republicans.

In this statement William H. Stayton, founder and executive head of the organization, was quoted as predicting "that the Democratic platform of 1924 will contain a wet plank demanding the repeal of Volsteadism, which will result in the Democrats again carrying such states as New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts and Illinois, which, with Southern states, would give them the presidency if the Republicans failed to follow suit."

The geophone, an instrument used in the World war to detect earth and rock sounds made in the construction of military mines and tunnels, may be used in saving entombed miners.

Sits on Greek Throne

King George of Greece.

Here is the latest photograph of King George of Greece, who succeeded to the throne on the forced abdication of his father, King Constantine.

13-CENT STAMP WINS DEFENSE

School Gives Reasons Why Postage Marker Should Not Be Abolished.

Why a 13-cent stamp?

A petition received by Postmaster General Hubert Work from the American history class of Shepherd state normal college at Shepherdstown, W. Va., gives the answer and protests against the abandonment of the 13-cent issue.

Following are the 13 reasons given by the class which numbers 26, or twice 13:

America was discovered on the eve of the 13th of the month.

The original republic consisted of 13 colonies.

The first official flag had 13 stripes and 13 bars.

Our national emblem, the American eagle, requires 13 letters to spell it; also does our motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

The first word to pass over the Atlantic cable was sent on the 13th day of the month.

Our silver quarter is written all over with 13. Around the head of Liberty are 13 stars; the eagle bears an olive branch with 13 leaves in one claw and 13 thunderbolts in the other. On his breast is a shield bearing 13 bars and from his beak is a ribbon bearing the motto with 13 letters. Each wing has 13 feathers and it takes 13 letters to spell "quarter dollar."

There are 13 letters in John Paul Jones' name.

There were 13 ships in the first American navy.

Perry's victory on Lake Erie was won on the 13th day of the month.

The Stars and Stripes were raised over Fort Sumter on the 13th day of the month.

General Pershing reached France on June the 13th, 1917.

The 13th amendment to our Constitution freed the country of slavery.

It would not cost any more to make a 13-cent stamp than any other one.

LEGION PROGRAM AIDS CHILDREN

Commander Sees Education as Vital Need; Demands Care of Disabled.

In a Thanksgiving day message, Alvin M. Owsley, national commander of the American Legion, set forth a program of public measures endorsed by the American Legion calculated to assure continued integrity of American institutions and prosperity for the American people.

The list of objectives given in the message comprise "justice" for the 30,000 disabled war veterans; cultivation of loyal American citizenship through education and consequent equality of opportunity; adequate physical development and instruction for the nation's youth; exclusion of immigrants for a period of years; restoration of army personnel to the minimum fixed by the defense act of 1920; adjustment of wartime compensation, and co-operation of the American Legion with the International Association of Allied Veterans of the World War in the efforts to bring about a better understanding among civilized nations.

In referring to the disabled war veterans, Owsley said:

"The Legion asks for NO charity for the disabled; the Legion calls for justice, that is all. We call upon the nation to be mindful of its own."

Declaring the American Constitution the "most effective instrument yet devised for the expression of the will of all the people," Owsley pointed out that "equality of opportunity is a necessity for a free people" and that "equality of opportunity can only be arrived at through equal opportunity of education." He said that of the 25,000,000 children of school age in the United States many millions do not attend school regularly and many are compelled to toil too young.

"Already the Legion has effected legislation for compulsory school attendance," he continued, "and has assisted greatly in the enforcement of such legislation. We shall continue until child labor has been supplanted by child growth, development and study throughout the land. The Legion has undertaken a campaign against illiteracy."

FINDS 3 DRUNKS IN LONG SEARCH

Dry Worker Says He Spent 59 Days in Gotham in Quest of Bacchus.

In 59 days spent in New York city, Rev. Gifford Gordon of Melbourne, Australia, financial secretary of the Victorian Anti-Saloon league, saw only three drunken men, he told the convention of the World's League Against Alcoholism in an address in which he paid tribute to the leadership the United States has taken in the prohibition movement.

The first 58 days of his stay, he said, were spent in fruitless search for intoxicated persons. On the 59th, however, he went to the Bowery and there saw the lone trio.

"I have traveled 25,000 miles through the United States to gain first-hand knowledge of the results of prohibition," Gordon said. "Although I found many infractions of the law, jails, homes for inebriates and alcoholic hospitals reported fewer inmates, and many of them had gone out of business altogether."

He characterized the adoption of the 18th amendment to the United States Constitution as "the greatest humanitarian piece of legislation ever put across in the history of government."

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the American Anti-Saloon league, who is attending the convention, said there was much discussion in Washington by dry advocates favoring a congressional investigation of the campaign expenditures of Governor Edwards, senator-elect from New Jersey, who made his campaign as an avowed "wet."

RADIO MESSAGES SAVING $100,000

Postoffice Department Use of Wireless Proves to Be Economical.

By using the radio to handle its rush messages the postoffice department is saving Uncle Sam's money at the rate of $100,000 a year, official figures show.

The 15 stations of the department's air mail service on the transcontinental route are handling an estimated total of 10,000,000 words a year, of which only 10 per cent is relay at an average cost of eighty-eight hundredths of a cent a word.

The average length of a departmental radio message is 30 words, which means the average message costs the government less than 29 cents.

The total cost of the radio service for the six months ending in May, 1922, was $34,855.21. Leased wires to handle the traffic would have cost $89,160, it is estimated. The saving over the regular commercial service, the department's accountants say, was even greater, totalling $53,897.81.

The figures show that as the service grew older more traffic was handled by it at a corresponding cut in the word-cost. Here are the department's statistics on the number of words and the cost for each:

December, 630,273 words, .0010; January, 726, 216, .0079; February, 588,400, .0098; March, 633,190, .0082; April, 612,876, .0086; May, 745,036, .0073.

Service was maintained every day, no matter how adverse the weather conditions.

The highest steam navigated lake in the world is Lake Titicaca, which lies at an altitude of 12,545 feet, partly in Peru and partly in Bolivia.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The administration's ship subsidy bill, intended to put the American merchant marine on a par with the commercial fleets of other nations, was passed by the house by a vote of 208 to 184.

The bill now goes to the senate, where its fate appears to hinge on the ability of the administration leaders to force a vote.

A preliminary survey in the upper branch indicates a majority favorable to the measure, but a minority led by Senators Borah and LaFollett threatens to fillibuster.

The Democrats, with the possible exception of Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, will oppose the bill.

Four Democrats voted for the bill. They were Dupres and O'Connor of Louisiana, and Cullen and Riordan of New York.

Wine and beer legislation by the next congress predicted by Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in statement indorsing President Harding's announced determination to enforce the Volstead act. The association upholds compliance with the law, but regards enforcement an impossible task.

Creation of a central federal land bank was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Strong, Republican, Kansas, member of the banking and currency committee and of the farm bloc. The bill would amend the federal farm loan act and provide for a system [of] changes in the organization of loan banks. One of the provisions of the bill would permit loans [of] $25,000.

Chairman Cummins of the senate interstate commerce committee [said] he had abandoned plans for railroad legislation this winter and would not introduce his proposed amendment of the Esch-Cummins transportation act until the [next] congress.

Amendment of the law [on] immigration so as to permit [un]restricted admission to this country [of] Armenian, Greek, Syrian and [other] refugees expelled from Asia [Minor] and Thrace by the Turks is proposed by a joint resolution offered in [the] senate by Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts.

The bill to loan the Liberian government $5,000,000 was [defeated] when the senate, by a vote of [...] 23, ordered the measure sent [back] to the committee from whence [it] was reported.

Labor and agriculture [will] hang together—to be powerful influence in next congress [...] trol house and come close to dominating senate in support of [...] tive program these interests desire.

With both sides indicating renewed determination to keep up fight over the Dyer anti-lynching bill, there was no prospect of a break in the Democratic filibuster against the measure.

Democratic senators said they [were] fortified with a number of moves to prevent the Dyer bill being taken up, and Senator Harrison of Mississippi, one of the Democratic floor leaders in the [senate], said the fight on his side has begun.

After conference with Secretary Wallace and group of senators, President Harding approves new plan [for] agricultural relief.

Few if any changes to be [made] by senate commerce committee [in] administration ship subsidy bill.

A naval board has been appointed to investigate rum drinking at midshipman's ball, following army and navy football game.

President Harding denies there [is] any thought of modifying the Volstead law.

ENGINEER URGES PAN STANDARDS

He Would Unify Names and Measures for South America Products.

To obtain standardization of mechanical specifications and names in industry throughout Pan-America as an economic advantage to each country, is the mission upon which Calvin W. Rice, a New York engineer, is making a tour of South American countries.

Rice is engineering representative in the American section of the Inter-American high commission, and at the instance of Secretary Hoover, chairman, is consulting with the chairmen of other sections and with engineering societies in the various countries. As a representative of American engineering societies at the recent international engineering conference in Brazil he urged standardization with the result that resolutions were adopted in support of the movement. He then proceeded to Uruguay, where he spoke before the engineers of that country, then he went to Argentina where he likewise urged upon the engineers the advantage of standardization. He next visited Chile.

"Hoover's idea is to do away throughout the countries of the Pan-American union, just as he is seeking in the United States, with the many types of the same manufactured article that are put on the market," said Rice to The Associated Press correspondent, "as well as with the different names and measures that are used for the same product. I have found during my visit that these differences exist even in the same country, as in Brazil for instance, in the case of coffee, where in Rio de Janeiro and Santos different units of quantity for quoting the commodity are used. The economic saving of standardization is obvious, but the question is to obtain its adoption, and this Hoover hopes can be done through the High Commission and by interesting the engineering profession in the various countries in the subject."

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

M. J. LAWRENCE, former publisher of farm papers, died on Nov. 30 at his home in Washington. He founded the Ohio Farmer about 50 years ago and later developed the Michigan Farmer and Pennsylvania Farmer, all three of which he sold last year to Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas.

First private bank in soviet Russia the Russian Commercial bank, has begun operations.

For the first time in the history of the Catholic church, the Pope joined in an American national festival when he insisted Thanksgiving day upon receiving the students of the American college and addressed them on the topic of Thanksgiving day.

Captain Ehrhardt, commander of troops that seized Berlin during the Kapp uprising in 1920, has been arrested in Munich, stronghold of German monarchists and militarists.

Railroads during the present year have added more substantially to their equipment for transportation service than they were able to do in 1921, according to a report by the car service division of the American Railway association.

William Goodsell Rockefeller, son of the late William Rockefeller and nephew of John D. Rockefeller, died of pnuemonia in his New York home Nov. 30.

State government of Ohio is in a prosperous financial condition, the treasury cash balance now amounting to $15,000,000.

Wage reductions of from three to five cents an hour, affecting 7,000 employes of the Grand Trunk railroad, have been agreed upon as a compromise arrangement between the railroad and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes and the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

Additional civil suits, involving $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, which the government hopes to recover for alleged overcharges and waste in connection with the construction of certain army cantonments during the war, are being prepared by the department of juctice.

Closing of the Dardanelles to all warships except those of Turkey and giving Turkey the right to fortify the straits were advocated by Foreign Minister Tchitcherin of Russia at Monday's meeting of the Lausanne conference called to discuss the question of the straits.

Nomination of Pierce Butler, St. Paul attorney, to be an associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, failed of confirmation by the senate in the close of the extra session and a renomination in the regular session was made necessary.

GREAT BRITAIN will scrap no more warships under the Washington disarmament treaty until the other nations have taken action and scrapped their quota, was the assurance given a questioner in the house of commons by Eyres Monsell, financial secretary to the admiralty.

New York board of aldermen last week adopted a resolution approving the stand taken by Mayor Hylan in ordering Police Commissioner Enright to drive the Ku Klux Klan from the city.

Dr. H. W. Evans of Dallas, Tex., has been elected imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan by the imperial klanvokation to succeed Colonel William J. Simmons, founder of the present Klan organization.

William Gibbs McAdoo of Los Angeles, former secretary of the treasury, was arrested in Tulare county, California, recently on the charge of driving at the rate of 51 miles an hour.

A light earthquake was felt in Whittier, Calif., recently but no damage was reported.

Bishop James M. Thoburn of the Methodist Episcopal church died at his home in Meadville, Pa., last week after a lingering illness.

Adelbert Elliott Dexter, motion picture actor, and Mrs. Nina C. Untermyer, obtained a marriage license in Los Angeles recently.

French arsenal at Cherbourg is beginning the construction of four 1,200-ton submarines which are identical with the large German U-boats held at that port. Two others of the same type are under construction at Toulon and Brest.

By means of a buried cable it is possible for aircraft to cross the Sahara desert safely, the Academy of Sciences in Paris has been told by Admiral Fournier. An electric current flowing through the cable influences delicate apparatus on the airship so the pilot is able to tell his position at a glance.

Forest fires estimated to have burned 15,000 to 20,000 acres of timber in western North Carolina within a few weeks recently have been put under control. Fire wardens said the loss of timber was the greatest since 1916.

Emergency fleet corporation of the shipping board has rejected all bids submitted by private concerns for purchase of the shipyard property at Alameda, Calif.

Mrs. Harding had dinner in the dining room at the White House on Thanksgiving day for the first time since she became critically ill in the latter part of August.

VIRTUALLY all basic industries in the United States are showing increased productive activity, says the federal reserve board which, in a review of trade and business conditions reported a generally improved situation in the American business world.

Federal prosecution of the Ku Klux Klan under laws against conspiracy and in the same manner as the I. W. W. cases were prosecuted, was recommended to Attorney General Daugherty in a letter sent by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts.

Fascisti in the state of Jalapa, Mexico, have made permanent the temporary organization.

Less than 24 hours after four gunmen had engaged in a pistol battle with two policemen in Columbus, Ohio, killing one and wounding the other, one of the gunmen had been killed, two others captured and one bound over to the grand jury on the charge of first degree murder.

Fuel administration of Ohio ceased to function Dec. 1. Governor Davis ordered the administration disbanded, declaring it had served its purpose.

Captain Nason Bernard and eight members of the crew of the Canadian steamer Maplehurst lost their lives last week when the ship broke up a mile west of the Portage Lake canal during a heavy gale on Lake Superior. Nine others of the crew were rescued one at a time, jumping from the bridge into a lifeboat.

Lives of several school children were lost and others were burned painfully when fire consumed the High Point community school house near Covington, Ga.

Angered by the allies' new plans for demilitarization of the Aegean islands the Turks withdrew from the sub-commission of the Near East peace conference at Lausanne dealing with the future status of islands off the Turkish coast.

Jose Serrato, nominee of the Colorado party, has been elected president of Uruguay, his majority being 6,000,

Governor J. B. A. Robertson of Oklahoma has instructed Attorney General Short to investigate at Tulsa the dismissal of liqour cases by G. W. Seavers, county attorney, who announced that citizens of Tulsa county did not want prohibition and he would not force it on them.

Miss Mary MacSwiney was released from Mount Joy prison in Dublin on the 23rd day of her hunger strike and removed to a hospital. The provisional government of Ireland ordered her release.

WASH THE KIDNEYS IF THEY BOTHER YOU

Take a glass of Salts if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers.

Flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority, who tells us that too much meat and rich food may form uric acid, which almost paralizes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken; then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To help neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste, get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days, and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys; also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer irritates, thus often ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure and makes a delightful effervescent lithia water drink.

—Advertisement.

Acid Stomach

Don't Worry If Gassy, Sour, Belching Stomach Follows a Meal. Use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sugars, starches and meats of the average meal often sour and cause gas because the stomach cannot at the time produce the alkaline effect to prevent acidity. So your recourse is one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets chewed after eating or any time. They are pleasant white tablets and they do the work so nicely and comfortably that you feel great, you approach the next meal contentedly and you learn the secret of good living and how to take care of the stomach if troubled with indigestion. You can get these tablets at almost any drug store in the U. S. and Canada at 60 cents a box. Those who fear to eat pie, cheese, sausage, pastry and the good things of the table for fear of a sour, acid stomach due to indigestion go back to them without fear or distress. Get a box of these tablets today.

—Advertisement.

$5.55 BRINGS GENUINE New FEATHER BED

Why pay more? $5.55 buys your feather bed from FACTORY. Positively new, full-size, full-weight, feather-proof ticking. Send this day for details this special offer, big free catalog "Guaranteed Feather Bed Bargains" and $750.00 prize contest—You may be winner. We have endorsement from four banks and thousands of satisfied users. Send name and address—HURRY!

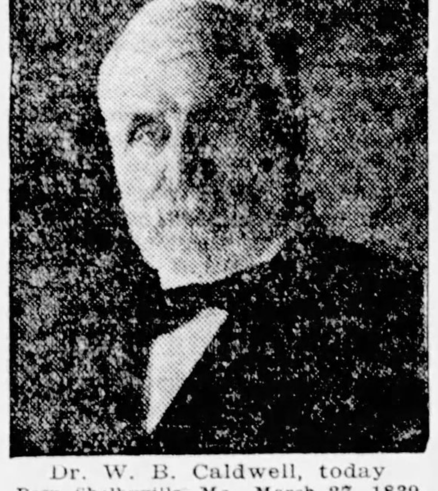
Purity Bedding Co., Dept. 421 Nashville, Tenn.

$5.55 Full Weight Full Size

$750.00 PRIZE OFFER

$10,000 Worth of Syrup Pepsin Free

I will give away this amount of money in my own medicine—There is a free trial bottle waiting for every family that has a sufferer from constipation —Send today for your bottle.



Dr. W. B. Caldwell, today
Born Shelbyville, Mo. March 27, 1839.

TO commemorate my 84th birthday I have set aside $10,000 in cash to be expended entirely on free trial bottles of my Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which as people know has been successfully used for over 30 years and is today the largest selling family laxative in the world. In spite of that fact there must be literally thousands of families who have never tried it, and these are the ones I hope to reach with my $10,000 offer.

I want to prove to them that my Syrup Pepsin is a better-acting, safer, finer laxative than any other they can obtain. But I don't want them to be at any expense in trying it, and hence I offer a test bottle free. Later on, when thoroughly convinced of its unusual merits they can buy a bottle of their druggist. Over 10 million bottles of Syrup Pepsin are now sold every year in drug stores, yet my company will not profit one cent when you buy your first bottle. It costs us more to sell the first one than we get for it. Our profit comes only when a family keeps it regularly in the house, as I expect yours will when you are once convinced.

Many unthinking parents are giving children strong cathartics; old people are taking salt waters and powders that make them dry and thirsty and which have to be repeated every day; women are using artificial coal-tar drugs in candy form that cause skin eruptions. Don't do it! See that only a plain vegetable laxative is used, not a druggy physic. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a vegetable compound of Egyptian senna and pepsin with pleasant-tasting aromatics. Just that! The formula is on the package.

I want you to have a free trial bottle of Syrup Pepsin in your home. I want you to share in my $10,000 offer. Yet I know if you delay answering you will be disappointed. Ask me now for the free trial bottle if anyone in your family has constipation, biliousness, flatulency, wind or gas on the stomach, sour colicky stomach, headache, loss of appetite and sleep, indigestion, intestinal poisoning, dyspepsia. Syrup Pepsin is intended for just such conditions. Watch it break up a fever or a cold!

Let me send you a trial bottle to prove these facts. My saying so won't prove it half as well as your trying it. Be one of the thousands who will use Syrup Pepsin free because of my 84th birthday. Send the coupon, or your address in any way most convenient to you. But do it quickly.

Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois

In commemoration of your 84th birthday, and as my family has never used your Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, send me a free trial bottle to the address below:

Name.....................

St. or R. F. D.....................

Town & State.....................

ONLY ONE FREE TRIAL BOTTLE TO A FAMILY.

What Makes Eyes Really Beautiful?

It is not the Color or Size of the Eyes, but the Alluring Glow which Radiates from them. To Possess that Brilliance—that Indescribable Something which makes Eyes Really Beautiful, use Murine Daily. It Quickly Restores the Vivacious Sparkle of Youth to Eyes which are Dull and Lifeless. Murine contains no Belladonna or other Harmful Ingredients. Use it Night and Morning. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Send for FREE Book on Eye Beauty

Murine Eye Remedy Co.
Dept. BB, Chicago

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

FREE TRIAL

Cut out this ad and mail it to us, with your name and address (no money) and we will send you our FAMOUS KARNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use it for 30 days FREE; then if you like it pay us $1.85. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY.
MORE COMPANY, Dept. 472, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS $6 A DAY

taking orders for Non-Alcoholic Food Flavors. Every variety. Put up in collapsible tubes. Always fresh. Three times the strength of bottled flavors. Not sold in stores. Fast repeaters. Big income every day.

Men and Women

devoting full time can make $6 to $9 a day. Big money for spare time. Largest concern of its kind in the world. Over two million dollars' worth of orders taken last year by our Representatives for Zanol Pure Food Products, Toilet Preparations, Soaps, Laundry and Cleaning Specialties and Household Supplies. Every article guaranteed. Write for Sample Outfit and Money Making Proposition.

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Stop Pyorrhea

PYORRHEA UNDER X-RAY

Save Your Teeth Before It Is Too Late

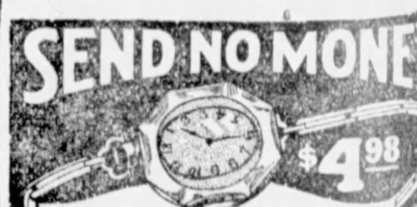
Amosol—The New Scientific Discovery kills Pyorrhea germs, heals gums quickly. Guaranteed. Sore or bleeding gums and loose teeth, sure signs of dangerous Pyorrhea, lead to loss of teeth, Rheumatism, Neuritis, etc. Send for

Free Trial Treatment

Write Today. Thousands are sending. Stop Pyorrhea Now. Delays are dangerous. Simply send name and address and say:—"I want to Try Amosol."

STRONG'S LABORATORIES,
111 N. Market Street, Dept. 465, Chicago, Ill.

SEND NO MONEY



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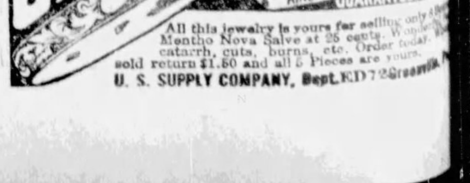

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RURAL WELFARE
EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

[A]BOUT THE JEW—
[C]itizen of the World.

The Jew—Citizen of the World. Loyal to the flag under which he lives. He is organized. Better than any other race of men the Jew knows what will happen tomorrow. He has his head in the game. He [illegible] above the neck. He drives a keen bargain by brain power. He gets rich. Loans money. Draws interest. He worries not about weather, frost, flood, drouth or bugs. He plays safe.

The Jew is a superior race. He believes in pure bred stock. In marriage he seldom mixes with other breeds or bloods. In religion he keeps the faith of his fathers. In business he is a trader and not a producer. He cooperates with other Jews. He learns conditions in all the countries of the world. He governs himself accordingly. He wins where the less smart set loses.

In domestic affairs the home is a shrine. The children are rightly raised. In school and college they [illegible] the king row. Politeness and courtesy [illegible] virtues never neglected. Business' [illegible] great, outstanding [illegible] of a Jew from the cradle to the grave.

Today the Jew is a giant in finance, in commerce, in politics, in war and in world affairs. Persecution has made him hardy and ready to meet the world at any cross-roads. He is the clearing house for more human endeavor and capital than any other race of men.

His rapidly increasing rise and power is sure to invite a racial discussion and perhapes a boycott upon the Jew. In the end he will still survive and [illegible] more dominant than ever. In accumulation of wealth the Jew is past master. Wealth means power and dominion in the affairs of mankind. Pilgrim of the world. [illegible] destined to rule its surface?

THE DOWNWARD SLIDE—
When Will Bottom Be Reached.

[illegible] pure-bred lard type hogs sold [illegible] public sale at an average of $18 [illegible] Pork hogs would have brought as much or more. The auctioneer was a veteran. He told funny stories. [illegible] to be optimistic and make farmers believe there was money [illegible] these hogs if bought at thrice the price they sold for.

Pure-bred Percheron mares sold [illegible] each and good Spring colts from these mares sold at $50 and less each. Three years or two years ago the price would have been double or triple of what it is today.

Tenants are leaving the farms by the score. The past two years have discouraged them. They tell us they must quit farming and hunt up a job [illegible] to make a living for themselves and family. Once away from the farm it will be a long time before they decide to come back. If the man is willing to come, wife and children may decide to stay in town with the job. The town and city are good bait to keep folks there.

The coming Winter is rather gloomy to many people. The dollar is daily growing stronger, while [illegible] and crops grow weaker. The small prices yield rich profit to the smart-set folks who know how to increase money. Pork hogs are [illegible] less per pound according to market reports.

When will the bottom be reached? When that time comes it will be well for the farmer to be on the farm, with his farm in good condition. We will have a meal ticket. The pendulum will swing back. Just now is a good time for the farmer to sell as much as possible from the farm and buy as little as possible until the [illegible] quits flowing. Behind the clouds is the sun still shining. Brighter days are sure to come.

BREWERS IN JAIL—
Ohio Serves Notice.

[illegible] United States judge has [illegible] sentenced three nice, big, fat [illegible] Ohio, brewers to serve sentences in the penitentiary. This is cause for universal joy. They [illegible] made and sold real beer in spite of the law to the contrary.

This is the medicine that will cure a bad disease. It should be given in large doses to law breakers, no matter how rich, morning, noon and night until the patient shows signs of getting better.

We recently heard a farmer say he would vote wet so as to increase the price of his wheat and corn. He honestly believed that prohibition is the cause of low prices for farm crops. He would rather drink a few gallons to the acre than to eat all the corn.

HOW TO BUY A HOME—
Uncle Sam Gives Advice.

Buried deep in the breast of every human being is the hope to some day have a home and own it, free and clear of all encumbrances.

The young man and woman get married. If they are in humble circumstances the question of home looms ahead of them. How to get a home and pay for it is the question that many of us have had to face and solve and get the answer.

There are at least four big things to keep in mind when a home is purchased. The United States department of commerce at Washington, D. C., has a man who has made a study of these home matters. His name is Dr. John M. Gries, chief of the building and housing division.

He has issued a statement on "Better Homes" and "How to Finance a Home." He says there are four high spot things in mind when buying or thinking of buying a home. Dr. Gries says:

1.—Know exattly what you buy and how to buy it.

1.—Know exactly what you buy ing to pay for your home.

3.—Beware of how and when you obtain loans on your home.

4.—Be sure to ask yourself how much can you afford.

Regarding the first fundamental, Gries said:

"Get the best advice possible and watch every step. Be sure the title is clear, or have it insured or guaranteed. Make sure there are no easements, such as the right of a telephone company to place its poles upon your lot.

"You must be prepared to pay taxes on your property, and special assessments for water, sewerage, electric light, gas, street paving and sidewalks.

"While the advice seems obvious, nevertheless many purchasers of limited means have suffered through lack of knowledge of this fundamental. It always should be remembered that in purchasing a home a misstep may be most unfortunate.

"The second fundamental, that of paying for the home, often is misunderstood, and the axiom, the more risks the borrower assumes, the fewer the lender will have to charge him for, always should be borne in mind." Most homes are bought on credit. There are more than 4,000,000 mortgaged homes in the United States, hence the building and loan association.

"The third fundamental, that of how and where to obtain loans, is taken care of by the building and loan association. But there, too, a warning should be sounded. Above all, when you start to save for a home, do not throw your money into glittering schemes that promise big dividends and the chance to borrow money at 3 per cent. or less. The concerns behind such schemes cannot be trusted.

"How much can you afford? is the fourth fundamental question A man may own a home worth one and one-half to two and one-half times his annual income. But the payments he makes during the first few years after purchasing require the most attention.

"To rent a home a man must pay from 10 to 25 per cent. (or even more) of his income. To buy a home, a man can devote his customary savings in addition to what he ordinarily would pay for rent, to paying off the principal of loans on his home.

"In some cases, on a $4,000 house and lot, a man earning $2,000 a year might be able to pay off the loan in about 12 years. This calculation is based on the assumption that he has $1,000 cash to pay down and obtains a loan of $3,000 from a building and loan association. His total expenditures, including interest, insurance and upkeep, would average about $550 per year, or about 27½ per cent for rent and 5 per cent for savings."

NEW SEED CORN RULES—
Make Wages for Next Year.

Good seed and right seed will make wages for any farmer. Many of them do not realize this to be a fact. Some know it, but are too careless to follow out a plan of selecting at the right time the right quality and variety of seed corn.

Using a bad ear of corn for seed is the same as burning up both money and labor. Here is some advice that may make you think about next year's seed selection and seed care.

Here it is:

Heretofore, the approval of seed corn was based upon a laboratory examination of a 50-ear sample of corn, selected by the grower to represent the entire amount of seed he had for sale. This plan did not prove entirely satisfactory, as the seed sold in a few cases was not of the same high quality as that of the sample examined.

To remedy this and other defects of the old method, it is now planned to inspect on the farm of the grower all seed corn approved and listed.

The grower is required to select the total amount of corn to be sold as "approved seed," before the arrival of the inspector, and to have this piled separately. The inspector will carefully examine this corn for purity, varietal type, market condition, etc., and make a sample for a germination test.

If the quality of the seed reaches the high standard set by the association, the seed will be "approved" and listed for sale.

There will be no charge for this inspection, but if the corn can be approved the grower must join the Corn Growers' association before his seed is listed for sale, as this privilege is extended to members only. The membership fee is $1 per year.

It will be seen that this new plan is much less troublesome and expensive to the grower than was the old, and will insure a higher and more uniform quality of seed listed on the "approved" seed list.

THE BIRD CAGE—
A Cradle of Song.

Do you have a bird and bird cage in your home? Do you have a bird that sings and cheers you in the morning for the day's labor?

If you have no bird and no cradle of song in the home, your home is lacking in one thing that will help to drive the blues away on a gloomy day.

How many folks know how to take care of a bird? How many of our readers know about the habits of birds? How many kind of birds do you have in your own yard, trees and garden?

What difference in the birds around your home in the north part of the year and what birds do you have in the south part of the year? Do you ever stop to think what an open book you have just outside your home? It is a book of God's great out of doors. Only a few of us ever read its pages.

By the way, some of these bird cages we pay fancy prices for are purchased in Germany for less than one dollar each. The profiteer makes fat profits on this cradle of song.

We have before us a government book which shows a bird cage made in Germany. It was sold to an American merchant for $1.20. An American customer paid $11 in cash for it in a New York store. The bird would hesitate to sing his gladsome song in such a cage if he knew the facts about the rake-off.

TAXES FOR THE CHURCH—
First Claim in England.

Three denominations, the Church of England, the Presbyterians and the Covenanters, get money from a public tax on property in England.

This church tax is first claim or lien on property. It must be paid. The preacher need not worry about his pay. He gets his salary whether he is a good or bad preacher.

In the early days of the American colonies and states the church and state were linked together. Taxes were paid and then divided between the cost of government and the cost of the church.

In those days some of the preachers were careless about their habits and morals. Some would get tipsy now and then. They had a life job in the church and a sure salary.

In those days everybody was expected to belong to church and to go to church. In church they were expected to keep awake and listen to the long sermons. The old saying was that the less the preacher knew the longer were his sermons. In those days the preachers, especially of the Church of England, were autocrats and domineering. There were many good ones who were real ministers of the Gospel.

Thomas Jefferson was one of the first big men to rebel against a compulsory church tax and church attendance. He insisted that in church matters every person should do as he or she desired.

Jefferson said that church matters should be a volunteer matter and that the law should have nothing to do with spiritual matters. He got a law through the Virginia legislature which separated the church from the state. After that time each person could make his own choice of church to belong to and also decide for himself how much he would pay to the church.

This law is known as "The Statute for Religious Liberty." The spirit of it spread to other states. For nearly a century that has been the rule in all the states.

This is one of the three things mentioned on the tombstone of Jefferson, at his old home Monticello, in Virginia. The fact that he was president of the United States for eight years is not mentioned. The three things mentioned on his gravestone are:

First—Author of Religious Liberty.

Second—Author of the Declaration of Independence.

Third—Founder of the University of Virginia.

THE HOG BUYER—
Do You Know Him?

Does your neighborhood have a hog buyer? How well do you know him? What season of the year is he most busy and paying the best prices?

Do you know to which market he ships your live stock? Does he know his business and yours, too? The right kind of a hog buyer can make you money and some for himself.

We remember several of these fellows who were on the hog buying job in our younger days. They never got rich. Some of them carried a whisky bottle with them. This bottle was good bait.

He used to say: "Give a farmer a drink and you can buy his hogs at your own price." We do not know that this was true, but that bottle usually took all the profit of the hog buyer to keep the bottle on the job. Those days are gone. The bottle man would not buy hogs that way today.

Does your hog buyer know the markets? Can he suggest to you the time when you might get the top dollar for your market animals? Does he tell you the weight of hogs that will bring the best price? Does he know anything about the science of feeding hogs, balance rations, etc., and how to avoid disease of animals?

See to it that your community has a good hog and cattle buyer.

SECOND-HAND COBS—
Good for Fuel Filler.

The corncob. Useful article. Did you ever use it to smoke meat and fill up the old smokehouse with ham-cure emidicine?

Have you ever used the corncob for fuel and to start firing in the morning? We have used the cob for kindling many mornings. Sometimes a sprinkling of coal oil would be used to boost the game.

The corncob pipe is the fashion in many places with a lot of good folks. If a pipe has to be used, why not use the home-grown smoke tool? When the cob is polished and set to smoke purposes, it will burn up your money aind tobacco as well as any other pipe.

If fertilizer makers have to have some filler to sell to farmers why not grind up the cob to the meal and fill up the mixture with pure cob? If not for fertilizer, then for patent stock foods or medicines.

Use the home-grown crop. No matter what it is. If other folks can make money out of offal on the farm why not let the profit go to those who produce it? Make the corncob a hero. It will work for us if we will let it do so.

CHUNKS OF GOOD WILL—
In Sun-Flower Kansas.

We have had a talk with a man from Kansas, the Sunflower and Grasshopper state. He is a booster and a farmer. He is knee-deep in community welfare. He is 150 pounds of good citizenship.

He lives near Arkansas City, in the state of Kansas. Has two farms and a wife who knows how to handle him. He was born in Ohio and sold a big farm in the Buckeye state at the right time. He moved to Kansas and is glad of it.

He tells us that his town is a good one of about 12,000 people. The business men of his home city are sociable. They go into the country for a good dinner and get it and pay for it.

The plan is for these merchants and city fellows to arrange with some farmer church or county organization to furnish a dinner of 100 plates. The price to be 75 cents a plate. The town folks pay for the 100 meals.

The city folks invite 50 farm folks to join in the dinner or supper. It is an even divide between the city and rural natives. The farmers actually get paid for eating their own meal. This makes a Kansas farmer happy. It is like striking an oil well.

Whatever profit there is in the dinner goes to help some country church or school. It must be used to make a better community. The town folks go home happy. They know that there will be less mail order business in that farm neighborhood.

Kansas has long had the habit of setting good examples and making new trails for the rest us to follow. We wonder how many other states have such a fine custom and plan of getting town and the country people together to break bread and talk business?

Better make a suggestion like this to your neighbor and then to your home merchants. In union there is strength. Do it now.

DOES IT PAY—
To Board Scrub Animals?

A scrub animal will eat as much or more than a good animal. If corn fed to a good animal will pay a farmer 60 ceints a bushel for corn, why feed the bushel of corn to a scrub animal and only get 30 cents for it?

If a well drained field will pay the farmer $5 a day for every day's work he puts on it, why should he work for $2 or $1 a day on a field that needs drainage and does not have it?

Grow good animals and increase the wages of work and the profit in farming. Get the best price possible for your crop and your labor. Here is a bit of advice that our national secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wallace, sends out from Washington, D. C., by the radio route:

"As time goes on, and our population increases, we can less and less afford to feed our grain and grasses to inferior stock. The pure-bred sire is thoroughly practical, and at the same time scientific methods of feeding offer the only hope of maintaining our live stock industry upon a profitable and enduring base."

BLACK HEARTED LIARS—
Billy Sunday Talks Again.

"These booze bums are black-hearted liars. They want the saloon, the brothel, the prostitute, the gambling hell to have free license to run and ruin childhood, motherhood and manhood.

"They want to scrap our state and federal constitutions and do away with law and order. In Ohio they want decent folks to vote for beer, wine and the saloon. They have no thought of decency. They shun law enforcement as a child should shun a rattlesnake. Swat 'em at the polls."

This was the strong language used by Billy Sunday at Dayton, Ohio, just before Ohio voted on the beer and wine amendment to nullify the eighteenth amendment to the United States constitution.

Tens of thousands cheered the mighty Billy as he hit the devil and booze bums on the head. The wets would burn him at the stake and have a wild war dance if they dared to do it.

SHERIFFS TAKING REST—
Prosecutors on Vacation.

"The stories of murder, crime and revel on the front page of every newspaper indicate that the sheriffs and the prosecuting attorneys are taking a vacation or have been paid to be blind and deaf to law enforcement.

"When a sheriff and prosecuting attorney make all kinds of excuses for not stopping crime, they are fixed. They are getting paid from behind the curtain. They have their left hand behind them, waiting for someone to put the coin in the palm."

This is the way a woman of wide fame as a temperance worker talks about sheriffs and other officers. She says this disease is found in every state. She advises the voters and decent citizens to vote for a new deal in public service at the courthouse.

The old girl may be right about these things. Keep your eyes open and perhaps you will see and hear some of these crooked officials making excuses.

THE ALIEN VISITOR—
Shall We Raise the Limit?

"One way to reduce high wages in this country is to let more foreigners come from Europe to America. Raise the limit. It is too low now.

"Another way to lower wages is to shut down the mills and factories. By doing this there would soon be two or three men waiting for one job."

This is the way a business man talked to Rural Welfare editor about wage question and the immigrants coming to this country. He wants more aliens to come to us. He is not friendly with the organized labor unions.

At present there is a limit on the number of foreigners who can come into this country in one year. The big factory man wants this limit raised. Many good folks think we have too many of these Old World citizens here now. They also think that the native born citizen should go back to old-fashioned hard work and be willing to do some janitor service between meals. Keep the limit where it now is and go to work, is our advice.

BOOST MILK AND CIDER—
Drink Plenty of Both.

Cut out the cheap-john drinks for which you have been paying five times as much as they are worth and at the same time injurious to health. Drink our home-grown drinks, milk and cider.

Cider can be cured and made a wholesome drink for months after it comes from the press. It has the elements and chemicals that the human system and machinery needs.

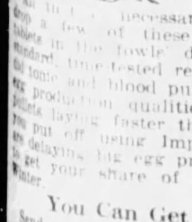
Milk is an all-year beverage. The old cow is always on the job. We grow more milk, per person, in the United States than any other country. We consume less per capita. Americans are short on being their own customers. The American farmer grows the best drinks, but he prefers to eat coffee and soda fountain dope and moonshine booze.

BIGGER PAY FOR YOU

How much would you really like to earn a year? Answer that question and you have actually made the first step toward the money you want. The next step is to send for the remarkable book "Modern Salesmanship." This free book will show you how to easily fulfill your ambition. Thousands have found the way to big earnings by writing to Department 92-R, National Salesmen's Training Assn., Chicago, Illinois. Send today. There's no cost or obligation. Advertisement.

More Eggs Now at High Prices

Make Hens Lay All Winter—Wonderful Tablet in Drinking Water Does It.



Eggs are scarce and prices steadily going higher. Every poultry raiser can greatly increase and maintain the daily egg production of the entire flock all Winter by using Imperial Egg Tonic. All that is necessary is to occasionally drop a few of these highly concentrated tablets in the fowls' drinking water. This standard, time-tested remedy acts as a splendid tonic and blood purifier, stimulating the egg production qualities. Starts hens and pullets laying faster than ever. Every day you put off using Imperial Egg Tonic you are delaying big egg production. Start now to get your share of these high prices all Winter.

You Can Get Yours Free

Send no money. Just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 5920, Kansas City, Mo., and they will send you by return mail two regular $1.00 size packages of Imperial Egg Tonic (double strength). Pay the postman only $1.00 and a few cents postage when they arrive. Enough for yourself and neighbor. Your $1.00 refunded on request, if not pleased, any time within 30 days.

—Advertisement

A Quibbling Lawyer's Confusion

The International Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 10 Is "The Good Samaritan"—Luke 10:25-27.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

ONE quibbler's fate is the lesson for our quibbling day. There is no mistaking that religion has come to a period of quibbling. That is the blight which seems ever to overtake Christianity in her hour of greatest opportunity. Quibbling paralyzed the early church. Quibbling halted Christendom upon every occasion when the fate of Constantinople, the gate city, was in the balance. Quibbling crippled the crusaders.

Now, with a world crisis of unprecendented dimensions upon us, the church is quibbling over wholly non-essential points of belief and of organization. Whenever students of present religious conditions meet, the word is sure to be heard that, "The churches everywhere are likely to be split over this question"—"this question" being usually the entirely subordinate matter of premillinnialism, or of "high church" versus "low church," or of "liberals" versus "fundamentalists."

If we are wholly honest and dispassionate with ourselves, we shall find more of present application in the present lesson than the commentories give. While writers and teachers everywhere are repeating the beautiful and wholesome platitudes forever associated with this best known of all the stories told by Jesus, they are also overlooking its peculiar pertinency to the times in which we live. The occasion of the Parable of the Good Samaritan gives it real significance. The purpose the Teacher had in mind is our first concern. So we recall that it was to answer and silence an insincere and quibbling lawyer that Jesus told the tale of the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves.

The Story Itself.

Both because it is a literary classic and because it is our present Sunday school lesson we quote here Dr. Luke's words:

"And behold, a certain lawyer stood up and made trial of Him, saying, Teacher, what shall I do to inherit eternal life. And He said unto him. What is written in the law? How readest thou? And he answering said, Thou shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind; and thy negihbor as thyself. And He said unto him, Thou has answered right; this do and thou shalt live. But he, desiring to justify himself, said unto Jesus. And who is my neighbor? Jesus made answer and said, A certain man was going down from Jerusalem to Jericho; and he fell among robbers, who stripped him and beat him and departed, leaving him half dead. And by chance a certain priest was gong down that way; and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. And in like manner a Levite also, when he came to the place, and saw him, passed by on the other side. But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him he was moved with compassion, and came to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring on them oil and wine; and he sat him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. And on the morrow he took out two shillings and gave to the host, and said, Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more I, when I come back again, will repay thee. Which of these three, thinkest thou, proved neighbor unto him that fell among the robbers? And he said: He that showed mercy on him. And Jesus said unto him, Go, and do thou likewise."

The Theologian's Trap.

This quibbling lawyer—or theologian we would now say, for he was a teacher of ecclesiastical law—was laying a clever trap for Jesus. He wanted to catch him in some unorthodox utterance. Then, as now, shibboleths meant more than spirituality. A friend who had witnessed the examination of a candidate for the ministry before a church court said to me in great indignation: "There was not a single question asked that was designed to shed light upon the young man's motives, his devotion to Christ, his sprirituality, or his ability to be a minister to men. All the examination seemed to be consumed with technical questions of theology and ecclesiastcism such as I could not for the life of me see had any relation to the real life and work of a minister of the Gospel."

That mood nowadays has broadened. A fresh fad for "heresy-hunting" pervades the churches. Self-appointed judges, companions in spirit of this ecclesiastic who tried to entrap Jesus, are making it their business, without any display of tolerance or charity, to find flaws in the theology of men who are busy preaching the Gospel in such terms that it draws men to Jesus. I once heard—and rebuked—one of these "unco guid" custodians of orthodoxy make an attack upon the church's missionaries in China that simply astounded me by its reckless diregard of simple facts as I know them from personal observation.

As readers of these lessons know, I am almost ultra-conservative in my theological beliefs, and in my loyalty to the Bible; but if "orthodoxy" today means the sort of censorious, uncharitable, suspicious, pettifogging and quibbling attacks upon every person who does not fully coincide with every detail of our thinking, then I want to discover some other word than "orthodox" to describe my allegiance to the Savior and His inspired word. This continual laying of traps for teachers who draw the crowds is as irreligious and contemptible today as it was when tried upon the "unorthodox" Master Himself.

Silecing the Heckler.

His homely art of story-telling, whereby familiar incidents and experience became vocal with spiritual meaning was only one of the evidences of the huge common sense of Jesus. Sometimes He let Himself go with a terrible arraignment of the hypocrisy of His critics; usually, as in the present case, He simply told a story.

True, there was a sting in the tail of his parable that doubtless made the ecclesiastics rage. For the point of the parable is that a Samaritan—one of the mongrel breed whom good Jews despised—possessed more real religion than the thedlogically correct priest and Levite.

"Not he that nameth the Name
But he that doeth the deed."

So good a story teller as Jesus could not have failed to put in the proper tinge of scorn and ridicule as he described the "orthodox" ecclesiastics passing by on the other side from the sufferer. The crowd, which always likes to hear its leaders lampooned, must have grinned at the picture while the Pharisees in the audience gnashed their teeth in rage, and laid up one more count against this unconventional Galilean. "A Samaritan more religious than a Jew—than even a priest and a Levite—sacrilege, outrage! B-r-r-r!" What a muttering there was among the high church party!

None the less, so clear was the logic of the case and so irrefutable the teaching of the story, so perfect its fulfilment of the law already quoted that when Jesus broufht it to a close He could force the quibbling heckler himself to answer the question. "Which of these three, thinkest thou proved neighbor unto him that fell among the robbers?" The question was inescapable, and it fell reluctantly from the lips of the lawyer, "He that showed mercy upon him."

As Chrisjanity Is Applied.

Swift as a sword-thrust laying low an adversary came the words of Jesus, "Go thou and do likewise." To theological subtlety Jesus opposes a practicad duty. He cares more for human neighborliness than for academic formulas. Truth, according to Christ, is not something to be argued about, but to be lived. Not how much theology you know, but how much of the mind of the Master you do, is His test. The quibbler prided himself of his subtlety in religious law; Jesus showed that a despised Samaritan, a heretic, was better because he practicel the truth he knew.

But we must not tarry in Old Jefusalem with this lesson. If any Scripture ever belonged in the streets of our town it is this one. Jesus told it as a lesson in applied religion. He meant to disparage theological and geographical and racial differences, and stress the truth that our neighbor is one who needs us. If we are not being neighborly, in terms of service and good will, it is vain for us to talk theology.

In one special field we especially need this word today. People are growing tired of giving money for the relief of the Armenians; the papers are saying that Armenians are not quite the saints and sufferers we had at first supposed them to be. And this new call for relief of the Greeks, when it was wholly the fault of the Greeks and the powers that they embarked upon the imperialistic adventure into Turkey and badly misbehaved while doing so, finds many persons sceptical. Straight as a plumb-line falls, the teaching of Jesus. The neighbor to be helped is the person in need, regardless of his personal desserts, his creed or his character. "God is kind to the evil and to the unthankful."

There is no dodging the duty of helpfulness because the man in need does not belong to our own crowd. We have simply got to be neighbors, even at a high price to ourselves. The Good Samaritan did not balk at an expenditure of money — though he never would have got into Holy Writ had he given only money. Check-book charity is the lowest form of human service. We cannot relegate our Good Samaritanism to a community chest or a welfare body or a committee of directors. To keep faith with the principle laid down by Jesus we must put our own backs under some load of service for needy neighbors.

Every group that discusses this lesson should make answer as definitely as possible to the question, "Who is my neighbor?" What bearing has this lesson upon present international questions? Upon the relation of the United States to foreign nations? Upon the Near East issue? The story of the Good Samaritan is more modern and pertinent than any of the tales of jazz that clutter up the pages of the popular magazines.

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If the fibers are not actually burned, scorch upon cotton and linen can be removed by wetting with water or soap and water and exposing to the sun for a day or longer.

DANZIG VISIONS SHIPS COMING IN

Spurt in Trade Promises Revival of Pre-War Sea Power.

Rapid strides in overcoming shipping reverses suffered during the World war have revived in the heart of Danzig visions of a time when she may resume the position acquired in the fourteenth century, under the Teutonic Knights, as a hub of international trade.

Her ears are alert now for any project bearing on the recent talk of re-opening Russian markets.

Before the war this port laid claim to four important shipping lines whose combined fleets aggregated 38 vessels of 21,000 gross tons. These concerns were Behnke and Sieg, the Danzig Shipping Co., the F. G. Reinhold interests and the Hamburg-Danzig line. Their vessels went as far as the Mediterranean on one side and to the White Sea on the other. Regular traffic was carried on with Finnish harbors, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Bristol and Liverpool.

The war not only robbed Danzig of many former trade connections, but deprived her as well of almost a fifth of her seagoing ships. The close of hostilities, however, was the signal for immediate reconstruction operations, and today the home fleet consists of 68 vessels whose aggregate gross tonnage is 93,500.

Since the war the old lines have extended their facilities here, and several new undertakings have been established. Among the latter are the Artus line, with four large steamers destined for the South-American service; a Russo-English firm, and the Baltic-American Petroleum Co., represented by large motor freight ships.

Already, the first half of this year has shown an increase over the first semester of 1921 in arriving and departing tonnage. Business on the Baltic promises to show a further spurt for the second half of this year, since it was not until the last Summer that these waters became entirely cleared of the thousands of mines laid during the war.

CANADA CREATES HUGE ROAD FUND

40 Millions Being Spent in Federal Aid on Dominion's Highways.

Forty million dollars is being spent on good roads in Canada this year. Highways construction has been conducted on a larger scale than ever before and the appropriations for work are the highest on record, says A. W. Campbell, commissioner of highways.

"Of the total sum spent, $15,000,000 will be used on federal aided highways, of which $6,000,000 will come out of the dominion treasury." Campbell said. "Expenditures being made by the provinces and counties on roads not receiving federal assistance will amount to about $25,000,000."

There are now 1,000 miles of permanent paved road in Canada, or sufficient mileage to extend one-third of the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coast.

The dominion government has appropriated $20,000,000 to be used in construction of main highways and market roads, calculated to cover a period of five years. This is divided among the provinces on the basis of population. Under the terms of the grant the provinces carry out the road building, and the government, on approval of the plans, contributes 40 per cent of the cost. This guarantees standardization of roadways and places only 60 per cent expense on the provinces.

EASTER ISLAND IS POOR HOME

Explorer Says Natives Are Always Hungry on Barren Plot.

Easter Island, the land of myster of the South Pacific, virtually devoid of vegetation and without bird life of any kind, is a horrible place to live, says a New Zealand scientist who is in London after a five months' stay on the island.

No trees grow on Easter Island because it lacks water and the heavy winds wreck them. No birds live there because there are no worms in the dry soil; their are no mosquitoes, but this lack is more than compensated by vicious local flies.

The island is triangular, 12 miles by 9 by 7, and is remote from the track of ships. Two hundred Polynesians inhabit it, and they suffer perpetually from hunger, says the investigator, who is Professor J. Macmillan Brown.

It is famous for its high carved stone images, the origin of which never has been determined. Professor Brown says the island cannot have been long inhabited. He fixes 1600 as the date of the first settlers and consequently of the setting up of the strange stone gods. It was first sighted by white men in 1686, and first explored in 1722, when it had 2,000 inhabitants.

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If you like to go hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style sight-improving spectacles, go out into the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if you go to the movies once in a while, you can take a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen look just as clear and plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, sight-improving spectacles.

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When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1922

Our guess is that Moses had about as hard a job as anybody ever had.

Mr. Edison probably expects too much from college graduates. The colleges can't make Edisons of all their students.

Scientists are trying to find out why a hen cackles after she has laid an egg. Why shouldn't she? The scientists would cackle if they could even produce a poor imitation of an egg.

It is always well to keep in mind that this republic would not have amounted to two whoops in Halifax had it depended upon the cynics for salvation.

When peace is more desirable than loot Europe will settle down to a quiet life.

Radium is down to $32,000,000 a pound, but none of our friends were caught with a large stock on hand.

One way to have universal peace is to convince the people that war is old-fashioned.

Why are the Democrats worrying over what they call the Republican party's effort to commit suicide? They won't have to pay the funeral expenses.

Luck always deserts the man when he quits work.

Many people have bad colds at this season of the year because there are no good colds.

Corsets should not be abolished, as one Indiana organization advocates. Some don't need them, but many do.

There are people who would rather agree with anybody than a great man.

With a Democratic farmer-governor Kansas ought to quit bleeding, if it really doesn't become anemic.

In Italy the man with the army behind him gets the vote of confidence.

Two P's are not alike when one is in prosperity and the other in propaganda.

In the old days the saloonists would have starved to death on the light wine and beer trade.

"There have been many million words written about Henry Ford," says the Detroit News. Yes, and the best of the lot were in a sentence by a Life writer, as follows: "Everything he touches turns to tin."

Little Belgium is getting along splendidly. She isn't wasting any time hating her enemies.

Heaven is a place where nobody expects to meet any disagreeable people.

There are just about enough radicals in the United States senate. If they were a majority they would become conservative.

"Have women souls?" Mother has.

It is the rule among sob brothers and sisters to stress the emotions of the murderer's dear old mother and forget the anguish in the home of the victim. If there is to be favoritism it should be on the side of the woman who has reared a law-abiding, God-fearing son.

When it comes to holidays there is more joy in anticipation than in recuperation.

Nobody would go slower than a speed maniac if he had to walk.

In most cases it seems that the minority members of the jury come nearer having their way than the majority.

Europe can't understand why Uncle Sam wants to mind his own business.

Retribution never breaks any speed laws but it gets there.

Few men have made a success of polygamy.

Two thousand persons in the United States ran dead heats in races with railroad trains last year. A rather gruesome sport.

Letting down the immigration bars to get cheap labor means cheaper Americanism.

Lima Beane says the American dollar is the only silver-tongued orator that can talk in any language.

Tom Marshall says the Golden Rule would settle everything. But think of the men it would put out of business.

When all the profiteers are adequately punished then the war will be over.

People want what they want but don't know what it is.

Now comes the charge that women are being hired by tobacco companies to smoke cigarets in public. This is a surprise. We thought they were doing it on a bet.

There is a spiritual slacker. He's the fellow who wants the Lord to do the blessing while he does the cussing.

Woman's intuition, if it is all that is claimed for it, must be a great convenience—doing away with the necessity of thinking.

Complaint is made that the movie kiss is not true to life. Probably too dry.

There isn't a nation in all Europe that is bothering about ways and means to help the United States.

Solomon is quoted as having said: "A fool's mouth is his destruction." Which goes to show that times haven't changed much in some respects since old Solomon's day.

A Subsidy for Labor

Senator-elect Fess of Ohio, answering an appeal from a constituent for an adverse vote on the ship subsidy bill, said:

"You are assuming that the subsidy is in favor of capital. * * * This assumption, of course, is not well made. It is only a matter of the difference in the cost of operation and is virtually a subsidy to American labor."

It would be well if every opponent of the ship subsidy could spend a few days in the fo'c'sle of a typical British or Norwegian vessel, examine the food of alien sailors, learn about their pay, and then compare his experiences and findings with life on American craft. He would discover that the average foreign vessel, so far is its crew is concerned, is a floating slum. Food is often of a quality one must be exceedingly hungry to eat, and the seamen help themselves to it, not from a table, but from black mess pans resting on the fo'c'sle deck. Pay on foreign vessels is much lower than on American. Work is harder.

The old-time American ship was known throughout the world as one of good food, high pay and excessive work. This last has been greatly modified by the readiness of American shipowners to adopt labor-saving devices, by the contracts of labor unions and by laws established through the influence of labor. Ships built during the war, and they are four-fifths of our present merchane marine, were constructed with an eye to make sailor life inviting to native Americans. Their crew accommodations are better than were those for passengers in the day of the clipper ships when our flag flew in every part of the globe.

The better pay, the better food, the imporovement in working and living conditions, have been established at a cost which provides foreign vessels with an advantage in freight and passenger making rates. The ship subsidy is simply an attempt, as Mr. Fess says, to make up the difference. It is a help to capital only so far as it permits American ships to run against the ships of Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Scandinavia. It is strictly a subsidy to labor. We can do without the subsidy if our sailors will work as alien sailors do, put up with their food and life. We cannot have unsubsidized ships and decent living for seamen both.

What Chance Has a Third Party?

For their information, if not edification, the proponents and promoters of third party plans ought to be enrolled in a primer class in political history. Here are a few suggestions and questions, all of which may be amplified and developed as the date for the national conventions approaches:

Q.—What is the youngest political party now in existence that has elected a President?

A.—The Republican party.

Q.—When was the Republican party organized?

A.—In 1854—68 years ago—under the oaks at Jackson, Mich.

Q.—Was it a "third" party?

A.—No. It was a "second" party, consisting of former Whigs, whose party was dissolved in 1852, Free Soilers, Know Nothings, Abolitionists and some Democrats.

Q.—When did the Republican party first elect a president?

A.—In 1860.

Q.—Who was he?

A.—Abraham Lincoln.

Q.—What was the issue upon which he was elected?

A.—The abolition of human slavery.

Q.—Has any proposed third party today any issue of equal importance.

A.—No.

Q.—Have any third parties been organized since Lincoln was elected.

A.—Many.

Q.—Name some of them.

A.—America, Union, Temperance, Greenback, Prohibition, Socialist, Socialist Labor, National, People's, Populist, I. W. W., Workers, Non-Partisan, Progressive.

Q.—Has any third party ever elected a president?

A.—no.

Q.—What has become of most third parties?

A.—Their time-honored skeletons may be unearthed somewhere along the difficult road to the White House.

Q.—How many third parties ever have finished even second place in a presidential campaign?

A.—One.

Q.—Which one, and who was its nominee?

A.—The Progressive party, in 1912, and Theodore Roosevelt was its candidate by unanimous choice.

Q.—Has any third party proposed today a leader of equal eminence and popularity?

A.—No.

Q.—Have third parties served any useful purpose?

A.—Yes—educational. One authority says third parties sometimes have been "spiritual successes, but political failures."

Q.—What great principle advoated by a third party has been adopted by the nation?

A.—Prohibition.

Q.—What was the Prohibition party vote for president in the 1920 election?

A.—The total vote for Watkins, Prohibition party candidate for president, was 189,408, an almost negligible percentage of approximately twenty-seven million votes cast, of which 16,152,200 were for Harding Republican; 9,147,353 for Cox, Democrat, and 919,799 for Debs, Socialist.

Q.—What chance is there for the success of any third party in 1924 and if it has any chance, why?

The class will please stand and recite. Written answers to the last question may be addressed to The Blade, Opinions of the People column.

More Woes for the Railroads

Should the western farmers succeed in bringing about the repeal of that part of the Transportation Act which provides that railroads shall be permitted to earn 5¾ per cent upon their investments there will be two choices before the country: Let the railroads decay or take the lines over as a government owned and operated utility. The collapse of railroad transportation might be endured if agriculturists returned to the self-sufficing farming of the pioneers, factories ran merely to meet local demands and passenger travel were reduced to that, say, in Mexico. Government ownership could be endured only, as during the war, we thought of it as a disagreeable, but necessary, evil. About 200 of Class I rairoads earned in September less than enough to give them an annual return of 3 per cent. That in itself frightens off investment. The demand of the western farmers, if granted by congress, would make it virtually impossible for the railroads to obtain capital for betterments, extensions or the meeting of such emergencies as floods.

A Blind Pool

Senator LaFollette talked arrogantly about an inevitable cleavage between the conservative and progressive wings of the Republican party. The administration, he said, had done much to promote the cleavage. But when he was asked to outline the platform or the set of principles of the progressives his flow of speech was checked. He was not yet ready to talk along that line, he said.

It is just this combination of cockiness and vagueness which is making the present use of the word "progressive" foolish. The self-styled progressives criticize the administration with the free and easy expansiveness of a steam caliope. They are as silent as the tomb about measures of legislation which take their fancy. The conservatives are damned in broad, general terms. Condemnation in regard to specific faults is notably absent. Do these persons posing as progressive want the prohibition law revised? They are afraid to say so. Have they any scheme for lowering taxes? If they have they haven't presented it. Are they ready to make a fight for the soldiers' bonus? You can't get them to admit it. How about the tariff? Not a word—yet. What of acts to make the labor leaders less glum with congress? S-h-h! That's no subject to discuss now. Should the federal reserve system be ditched? They aren't saying.

The progressive movement of 1912 was a definite, clean-cut, unequivocating, open and shut movement. It had a program that any child could understand. It set out to bring about reforms whose purposes swayed the minds and hearts of their advocates like a religious revival. You knew what the progressive party stood for. You knew beyond any question exactly what progressives wanted. There was no sneaking up an alley when some reporter came around and asked a question in regard to issues. This newspaper was proud to attach itself to that progressive movement. Its pride in that history would compel it now to avoid association with an imitation progressive movement, trying to put itself over as a blind pool.

This is what this artificial progressivism is—a blind pool. You are asked to go in without knowing what LaFollette and his crowd intend to do, to follow meekly after their leadership wherever it leads to, to be satisfied and happy over whatever political investment is made. The kaiser asked no more sheeplike docility of his subjects.

Americanization, the kind that thrilled old-timers when they put the kick in the Stars and Stripes, is not a spooky thing that gives a nocturnal parade in a bedsheet and nightcap.

Luxuries get more people in debt than necessities.

There is no substitute for the old saloon because nothing has been developed to take the place of the human wrecks who lined the walls.

Pessimists suffer a lot from calamities that never happen.

There is this satisfaction about a Ford joke—it can't be more than twenty years old.

Girls are getting more fancy work done since they don't have to waste time pulling out their eyebrows.

The Grim Reaper has traded his scythe for an automobile.

If the kingdom of heaven isn't within you maybe it is because it is crowded out by other interests.

There is no place like home for the fellow who wants to sing but doesn't know how.

The sad things about free speech is that so many men seem to think the freer the louder.

John D. Rockefeller and Henry Ford seem to be having an exciting race in the accumulation of wealth. But it is easy to see that if Uncle John keeps on giving away vast sums for foundations to benefit humankind Henry will win.

President Harding says there will be no American soldiers sent to the Near East to keep the Turks straight. He might call for volunteers among the people who are anxious to have America mix into the mess.

There is talk of a ten-hour day in Germany. Though it would be taking a backward step the extra work wouldn't kill as many people as war.

GAY, JOY-LOVING, PLEASURE-MAD PARIS IS FOUND BUSY AT WORK BY TRAVELER

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

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LONDON sulks in the dumps, feeding its idle on government doles; Berlin, drunk at its mad Belshazzar feast, dances on a volcano with Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin writ on its walls; Vienna, half naked and starving, fiddles like Nero while the Austrian capital burns; but gay, joy-loving, pleasure-mad Paris is busy at work. The horde of American tourists rushing hither and thither under conductors who show only the battle fields, the great picture galleries, and, I regret to say, also the sparsely clad females at Montmartre and the Folies Bergeres may not see it, but I find work everywhere.

The streets are thronged with traffic. Tram-cars and great motor buses whose fronts look like a locomotive's snowplow are loaded with laborers and clerks going back and forth to the shops; taxi-cabs rushing like fury wind their way in and out through big motor trucks loaded with boxes and bales; great farm-carts in from the country drawn by two or three huge Percheron horses fight for places among donkey wagons and motor cycle delivery boys; even men are harnessed up and dragging goods through the street. The vehicles are beyond description, and they all move on the run. It makes no difference in what quarter of the city, whether on the boulevards or the side streets, there is no safety for the foot passenger, and the tourist is on the continual dodge to prevent being tramped on by Paris at work.

Beehive of Industry.

Indeed, this city is now one great beehive of industry with tens of thousands of individual workshops, and great factories outside making steel and iron, machinery, railway and building materials, airplanes and automobiles. I visited one establishment which covers more than 120 acres and has 16,000 hands as busy as nailers. It has 70 acres of buildings and is loaded with orders. It makes automobiles, trucks and buses, tractors, cycle cars and almost everything that goes upon wheels with gasoline as a fuel. I refer to the great Renault factory, which makes an expensive high class car. It had tens of thousands of men employed on munitions and motor transportation during the war. Now, figuratively speaking, it has turned from the sword to the plowshare, and, with standardized methods, manufactures for peace. The factory still employs 2,000 women, although it had 8,000 when the armistice came. It has 14,000 men and expects to increase its force right along.

There is another motor car factory known as the Citroen, devoted to cars like our "flivvers." It is running to its capacity and cannot supply the demand. Nearly all of the establishments that worked on munitions have been changed over to supply industrial needs. They are making typewriters, farming machinery, furniture, and paper, or building materials for the reconstruction work in the north.

Some Industries of Paris.

Even in Paris itself there are numerous manufacturing centers, each ward having its own branch of industry. One district, for instance, has leather shops and carriage shops; and another is devoted to making new bodies and designing equipment for automobiles. At Grenelle there are chemical works, and at Saint Denis, Clichy, Saint Ouen and Pantin are sugar refineries, breweries, and boot and shoe factories. The princlpal specialty here is luxury products, such as jewelry, dresses, furs and fine notions. The city maufactures also clocks and bronzes, fine porcelains, wall papers and tapestries. It is famous for its embroideries, dress trimmings and artificial flowers; and it has dye works and glass works, and chemical factories.

Indeed, Paris makes everything under the sun, from pins to locomotives, from buttons to flying machines, and from gloves to beautiful gowns. It has more than 20,000 women who are engaged on parts of ladies dresses, in contradistinction to the completed costumes, and they turn out a product worth about $10,000,000 a year.

Fine Gowns for America.

One of the big industries of Paris is in supplying millinery and gowns for the rich of the fashionable world. Just now the best market is the United States, and every American woman who passes through carries home Parisian frocks and hats. Those who have several should watch out for the customs. According to our tariff laws no person can bring into the United States more than $100 worth of new clothes without paying duty. The inspectors examine one's baggage, and there is no way of avoiding the tax without lying. It costs $100 or more to get even a woolen gown made by one of the best Paris dressmakers, and costumes of velvet or silk range from $200 upwards. Lower prices may be put on the bills which the tourists take home, but our customs officers are watchful and such frauds are often detected.

Smuggling today is more difficult than it was in the past. It used to be that thousands of rich Americans came to Paris once a year to replenish their wardrobes; and the wealthier often went back with eight or 10 trunks filled with dresses. Many would not even wear the dresses before sailing, and others would put on a half dozen frocks in a day, discarding each in a few minutes in order to declare that it had been worn. Some sewed old labels into their gowns and had other schemes to make the new things look old.

It was the same with some of the New York dressmakers who brought in gowns without paying duty and with the Paris modistes who took orders for future delivery and had the dresses carried home by American friends. This wholesale cheating has practically stopped, although many things still escape the customs, and most tourists carry home with them two or three new gowns and hats.

Paris sets the fashions for all the world. Most of our large stores send their buyers for gowns, hats and other Paris specialties, to be sold the next season. Such buyers will take home only one dress or hat of a kind to show in the windows, and then take orders for copies. Such articles are called models; and making them is a regular business. They are designed by the great artists in the famous dressmaking houses, and such houses have exhibitions to which American buyers are invited by card. These occasions are quite ceremonial, and beautiful women, employed for the purpose, walk back and forth wearing the gowns while the buyers pick out such as they think will appeal to the American market. One famous dressmaker this year showed his creations at a supper given in a beautiful garden, the mannequins walking about among the tables. Later there are exhibitions of the same models for individual purchasers, and copies are subject to sale or export by the establishment in which they originated.

How to Get Gown Cheap.

One can pay almost anything she pleases for a fine gown in Paris. The great dressmakers are artists and they charge for their specialized skill. The ordinary Frenchwoman, however does not patronize them, nor does she set her foot on the Rue de la Paix except to go window shopping among the gorgeous jewels displayed on each side of the street. Indeed, she hardly knows where Worth, Callot, Jenny or Paquin are located, unless by some lucky chance she has an invitation to their exhibition of new styles each season. She never thinks of buying hats or gowns at the big houses. If she is fairly well off she studies the style-books and photographs of the frocks designed by these masters; and then goes to her own little dressmaker who lives three or four flights up on a court in a back street, and together they plan out and copy the famous model she chooses. In this way she gets her dress for one-fourth the price.

Visit to Dressmaker.

The other day I went with my daughter, who has been living in Paris the last two years, to buy a new gown. She has learned thrifty methods in France, and the establishment we visited had no sign facing the street. It is just like one of thousands whence come the clothes not of the actresses, wives and daughters of rich profiteers, but of the French women of moderate circumstances, who now on account of high prices must make every franc count.

We directed our taxi to a narrow street in the business section of Paris. The dressmaker lived on a court; and we climbed up three flights of stairs, because the house had not even one of the pill-boxes that serve as elevators in most French business buildings. Madame Marie met us with a smile. She brought out her models, and the pictures of the new fashions. The material of the dress had already been chosen; and the wholesale dealer had sent a bolt of lovely brown velvet to be tried for the effect. Then the little fitter, Mademoiselle Jeanne, was called in; and under her magic, like the mango tree of the Hindus, the beautiful creation grew under our eyes. Jeanne threw an end of velvet over my daughter's shoulder; she put a pin and make a tuck there, and presto, a copy of one of the most famous dresses designed this Winter by one of the masters sprang into being. A twist of another kind of material formed a draped sleeve, and within five minutes, we had, in the mirror, the gown, as it will look when the material is cut and all the stitches put in. The French seldom have patterns, and each dress is made, as it were, on its future wearer.

I am told it is the same with fine headgear. There are ready-made hats, such as one sees in the windows, but the artistic Paris milliner builds his hat on the head of the buyer. The scissors clip out the lines most becoming, and, with a plentiful supply of pins to bend and twist, the trick is performed. Every woman now wears some sort of a wreath on her hair in the evening, and this she buys at a department store or at some small shop which has copied the creations of the Rue de la Paix.

Window Dressing in Paris.

There is nothing which shows so well how Paris is working as a visit to the shops. There ar etens of thousands of stores, all full of goods and all busy, and outside on the streets are tables piled high with bargains and customers pushing and scrambling to buy. The store windows are a museum of fine stuffs, novelties and new creations, and some tiny shops have window displays worth a fortune. I stopped recently on a fashionable street before a store not much bigger than a piano box, whose little window contained a show of wrist watches such as, I venture to say, you cannot find in New York or Chicago. Behind the plate glass against a background of black velvet were scores of wrist watches, each as small as a postage stamp and many but little thicker. One, the size of my thumb-nail, had a face of platinum encircled with diamonds; and the bracelet to which it was fastened was of pearls exquisitely set. Had I a sweetheart I would have walked to Berlin to buy it.

Other watches were fastened to ribbons of silk. Some were set in pearls and some hung on bracelets decorated with diamonds. In a store window farther on I saw a collection of nothing but cigaret cases, gold and silver and diamond strewn, and in another, that of a famous dressmaker, was a doll dressed as a model. It represented a new costume; and the face was so artistically cut that the doll might hold an honored place in almost any museum.

The store windows here are better dressed than those of America. In the larger establishments they can hardly compete with New York, but in the little shops they are far more artistic than ours. This is so of even the meanest shops in out of the way quarters of Paris. Take a fruit store. Each rosy-cheeked peach lies in a bed of white cotton, straberries as big as hen's eggs are each wrapped in a green leaf; and half a dozen blue plums, or three or four bunches of grapes are laid out on the table as though for a banquet. It is the same in the grocery stores where squashes and turnips, green beans and peas are piled up as at one of our county fairs; and the chickens and game are dressed with their heads tucked under their wings. The chickens lie on their breasts, with a little printed price mark pinned to the center of each rosy back. They are clean enough to kiss and I do not wonder they sell.

These displays all stop with the evening. The stores, which open at about 9 A. M., close at 7 P. M., when every window is covered with a shutter that slides down from the top, making a wall of sheet iron over the front. At the same time the clerks leave, crawling out through a little door in the iron about a yard high, a long procession of women and men going forth single file like so many dogs. They straighten up immediately, however, and walk off so jauntily that one would never imagine they had been working all day.

Department Stores.

Paris has a hundred small shops and factories where Chicago or Philadelphia has one. The French nation is one of individualists, and every little store has its specialty. But there are also department stores, some of which cover acres and compare favorably with those of the States. Here the business done is enormous. The buildings themselves are thronged, and the sidewalks are given up to counters where one may see men, women and children pulling over the goods and fighting for bargains. In the small shops there are often no price marks, but in the department stores the goods have tags with plain figures, and the tourist need not be on his guard against paying more than he should.

The clerks everywhere are uniformly courteous and almost always well dressed. The women clerks wear only black, and the floor walkers have long coats like those of the old-fashioned preacher. Many of the clerks have luxuriant whiskers, for in France the hair grows on man's face. I may say also on the head, for we Yankees have seven bald heads heads where the French have one.

There are several department stores here that do a business running into the tens of millions of dollars a year. One of these is on the co-operative principle, with the clerks among the stockholders. I understand the shares are steadily increasing in value from year to year, and that every clerk in the store gets a percentage above the amount paid him as wages.

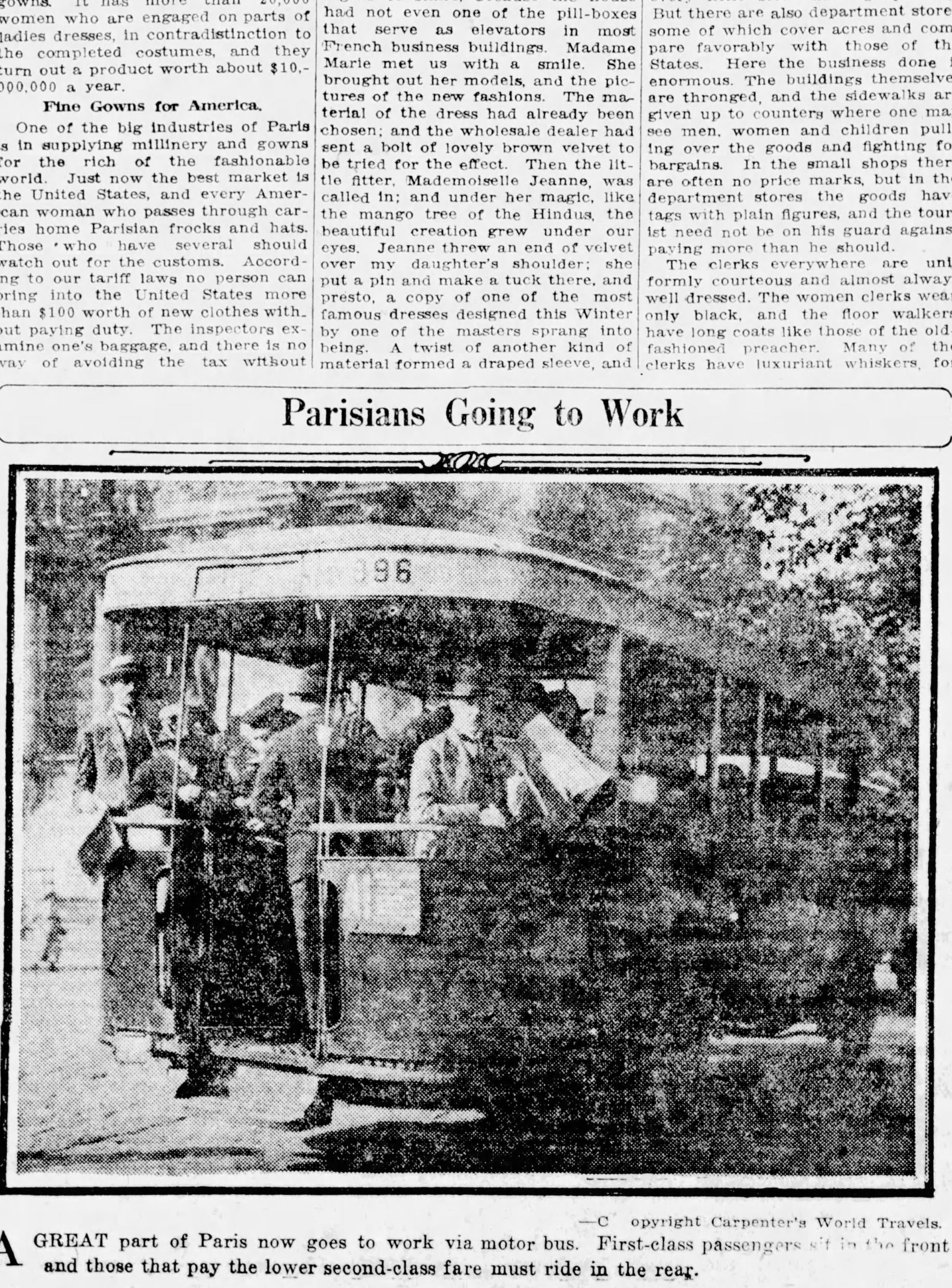
In that store all employes are fed free of charge. They have a breakfast at noon of soup, meat, vegetables and a dessert. There were 1,000 men at the tables the other day when I entered the dining room and several hundred women at meals in the room adjoining. The dining hall is 600 feet long and it covers about half an acre. It has 80 windows. I noticed that each clerk had a bottle of wine at his place, and that every one had coffee at the close of the meal. This store pensions its employes after they have served a certain number of years.

Poor Business Methods.

In many respects it seems to me that the merchants of Paris have poor business methods. The ordinary store has no cash register; nor cash carrier, nor even a cash boy or girl. When you make a purchase the clerk must carry the article to the three or four bookkeepers who sit behind a counter at one end or in the midst of the store. Here she shows the goods and her sales slip to the bookkeeper, who copies the items and prices in his ledger with ink and pen.

Just recently I bought at the Bazaar of the Hotel de Ville, a basket trunk as big as a writing desk. The frail girl who sold it to me bent half double as she shoved it along through the aisles over the floor of the room, covering a quarter of an acre, till we arrived at the bookkeepers on the opposite side of the store. I took out my watch and found that it took me just 20 minutes to have the purchase recorded and order the goods sent to my hotel. There is always a long queue of customers about the bookkeepers, and this clogs the business. Indeed, it seems to me that Paris often uses three men to every one in New York or Boston. There is a great waste of labor in stores, and the customer has to do a share of the work in every purchase he makes.

Parisians Going to Work



—Copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

A GREAT part of Paris now goes to work via motor bus. First-class passengers sit in the front and those that pay the lower second-class fare must ride in the rear.

ABE MARTIN

"We miss her so comin' in at night," sighed Mrs. Joe Kite, t'day, whose daughter wuz finally married last week.

"We might have knowed th' women would scratch jest out o' habit," said Tell Binkley, candidate fer sheriff an' dyed in th' nose Democrat, last night.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

If I Were a Boss

If I were a boss I would like to say:
"You did a good job here yesterday."
I'd look for a man, or a girl, or boy,
Whose heart would leap with a thrill of joy
At a word of praise, and I'd pass it out
Where the crowd could hear as I walked about.

If I were the boss I would like to find
The fellow whose work is the proper kind;
And whenever to me a good thing came
I'd ask to be told the toiler's name,
And I'd go to him and I'd pat his back
And I'd say: "That was perfectly splendid, Jack!"

Now a bit of praise isn't much to give,
But it's dear to the hearts of all who live;
And there's never a man on this good old earth
But is glad to be told that he's been of worth,
And a kindly word when the work is fair
Is welcomed and wanted everywhere.

If I were a boss, I am sure I should
Say a kindly word whenever I could;
For the man who has given his best by day
Wants a little more than his weekly pay;
He likes to know, with the setting sun,
That his boss is pleased with the work he's done.

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Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Painful History

YOU would forget unpleasant things, and so would other men, so don't dig up old smarts and stings, with idle tongue or pen; he is no loyal friend who brings remembrance back again. Since I was pinched for hitting up some fifty miles or more, I must each day with sorrow sup, that topic makes me sore; my friends still pass the bitter cup, and make my life a bore. "I hear you served a stretch in jail," my neighbor cries, at dawn, when I go forth with hose and pail to moisten down the lawn; yet he must know his jest is stale, its point forever gone. And when is tolled the evening bell, and I sit down to rest, I hear the passing voter yell, "You like your freedom best? This thing of living in a cell is certainly no jest." They mean no harm, I realize, they think their humor fine; and yet they fill with poignant sighs this aching breast of mine, and force up to my weary eyes the waves of scalding brine. I would forget the sixty days I spent in durance vile, but harmless, well-intentioned jays combine to stir my bile; my Berserk ire they daily rise, and do it with a smile.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

VARIETIES

The lime in milk builds strong bones.

There are 200 islands in the ... group.

Siam has a contingent of G... Scouts.

Borneo is cut midway by the equator.

There are about 10,000 species of fish known.

Carp are said to reach the century mark in age.

It is believed at one time man was without fire.

Pineapples at times attain a weight of 17 pounds.

Siam is one of the few monarchies of the tropics.

The Persians were said to think fire to be a god.

Six millon children are born every year in China.

The first iron railroad was laid in England in 1767.

The City of Mexico is 4,700 feet above sea level.

"Gorbodue," first English tragedy was acted in 1562.

Manilla is the greatest hemp market in the world.

Eighty per cent of Oregon's farmers have telephones.

Para, Brazil, is known as the gateway of the Amazon.

Many savages paint their skins as protection against cold.

The surface of the sun is 13,000 times that of the earth.

Among the Greeks and Romans the peacock was sacred.

In far eastern countries the use of forks is still unknown.

A sunflower sucks up 145 pounds of water during its growth.

Pink pearls are scarce and found only off the Bahama islands.

Chicago has a law firm composed of mother, son and daughter.

The art of molding and casting bronze was invented 700 B. C.

In Java sweet potatoes have reached a weight of 50 pounds.

The Persians have a different name for each day of the month.

The Sieur de Brez of Paris is said to have invented candle molds.

Havana, Cuba, has a new hotel that will accommodate 1,000 guests.

Fourteen thousand species of moths and butterflies exist in Brazil.

The United States paid France $15,000,000 for the state of Louisiana.

The oldest grammar school in England, at Ludlow, was founded in 1282.

Trainers say the lion is the only wild animal that is capable of affection.

Machines are now in use which make cigarets at the rate of 50,000 an hour.

One dollar a week saved for 1... years at 6 per cent will amount to $3,024.

Fleas have caused 7,000,000 deaths in India by carrying the germs of the plague.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was conceived in Marshall, Mich., in 1863.

There is little or no begging in northern Italy, yet it is very prevalent in Naples.

The Royal museum in Madrid has one of the richest collections of paintings in the world.

It is estimated that every week in London articles to the value of $1,000,000 are pawned.

A French medical scientist has made the statement that baldheads and toothache go together.

Texas, the greatest pecan nut producing area in the world, has about one-third yield this year.

A Japanese author is said to have completed a work of fiction that runs into nearly 100 volumes.

A cork 200 feet below the surface of the water will not rise again owing to pressure of water.

Pottheff, the chime player of Amsterdam, in the 18th century played pianoforte music with facility.

Buenos Aires has more than 500 drug stores and more than 600 perfume shops and beauty parlors.

Constantinople is 2,030 miles from London by rail, 1,639 miles from Berlin and 1,205 miles from Warsaw.

In Spain street performers on the guitar are licensed, while organ-grinders are rigorously suppressed.

Although rich in minerals Spain has comparatively few industries and only 10,000 miles of railway.

Use of gunpowder for firearms was discovered by a German monk, Berthold Schwartz, about 1300 A. D.

Women employed as readers in press-clippings bureaus often have to memorize 5,000 names and subjects.

Hanford, Cal., has a raisin vineyard 1,500 acres in extent which is believed to be the largest in the world.

Massachusetts looms last year produced woolens enough to make a blanket one mile long and 37 miles wide.

The French pearl market is much disturbed by the appearance of a great number of artificial pearls of Japanese origin.

Of 5,100 truants examined in New York city last year, more than 4,000 were found to have physical or mental defects.

Nearly 15,000 cities and communities in the United States enjoy the benefits of electricity for lighting and power.

The London costers have discarded their familiar pushcarts and are now peddling their goods from small motor trucks.

Phrenologists have never satisfactorily accounted for the fact that when a man is puzzled he scratches his head.

Gold, which is always found in the metallic state, generally contains some silver, and often a quantity of copper also.

The brains of the Japanese, both male and female, average greater weight than those of the Americans and English.

Southeastern Europe experienced its coldest weather during the Winter of 1763-64; the Bosporus and the Euxine sea were frozen.

The value of oil shales can be determined by microscopic examination, according to experiments of the bureau of mines.

In France during the middle ages charivaris were generally raised against persons contracting second nuptials.

Amber is regarded as being the solidified resin of extinct coniferous trees, sometimes inclosing insects, pine needles and so forth.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

SHOPPING DE LUXE

MARTHA HOLDEN.

ADA came home from shop... so tired that she fell asleep. ...ee weeks before Christmas ...had been to the stores to buy ...he had bought the first thing ... which happened to be a ... displayed on a center ...t was a cut glass dish. ...e happen to know what ...ot know, that the man who ...d to buy for this particular ... made a poor "buy." His ...nded on him getting rid of ... glass dishes, and he did the ...ing. He made a "special" ... and placed them where ...opper in the store would see. Exactly the thing happened ...lanned to happen. They ...n all sold.

...as only one of many who ...uring presents for their ...and families and she tucked ...under her arm delighted to ...at she had bought one thing ... which was cheap. After ...ore gifts she went home. ... the packages had arrived ...d them out and began to ...hich article would be the ...ropriate and best gift for ...son.

...g she had bought seemed to ...ght thing for anybody, and ...ally sat down and wept, be... was hard work to shop, it ...ood big job—this Christmas ...

...hen she fell asleep from ...haustion.

...ow you dream about the ...ich was on your mind when ...me wearied, for instance, if ...e gone to sleep worrying ...w you are going to get to ...places you have to attend ... day, likely as not you will ...bout riding around on a ...se all night.

...reamed she had plenty of ...enty of it.

...ade out a generous list—by ...ean she made out a longer ...ends and acquaintances to ...e than she ordinarily would ...e. For mother she bought ...at that mother had never ... to have, never even ... of having. For father she ...e touring car that he had ...out owning once in a while ...felt particularly silly. ...other she bought a radio set ...ister she bought—well, you ...at every girl about 20 wants, ...bought it.

...e set of books for her best ... davenport for somebody ...s selected. In fact she ... everything she had ever ...er friends had wanted and ... a perfectly glorious time. ...year she had longed for en...ards with a cheery Christ...ting to send to the people ... not know well enough to ...with a personal gift, so she ...t the best looking ones on ...ter of the best stationer's ...town. When she came home ...not tired at all, but felt full ...siasm and holiday spirit and happy and rejoicing, and all the ways you feel when everything goes right.

She sang merrily as she wrapped up the smaller packages and then she waited for Christmas patiently, as filled with contentment as anybody could feel.

Dreams go by contraries, worse luck, and it is at this point in our story that Ada woke up.

She was still tired. Not only that, but she had not thrown anything over her before falling asleep and she was chilled. One glance at the clock made her feel worse than ever. Time meant everything to her now that she had to economize. Juggling a lot of good-for-nothing purchases in a feeble attempt to make somebody happy was anything but what you could call the sweet Christmas spirit.

That sinking feeling which comes when we are not able to do for people what we want to do for them, seems queer and unreasonable, don't you think? Surely, when our hearts are in the right place and we ask nothing for ourselves and want to give more than we have to our best loved ones, it ought to bring us joy instead of that hopeless feeling that half the shoppers in the stores look as though they had.

Here is where the trouble lies. That great overwhelming spirit which comes at Christmas time is too much for us coming all at once, as it does. You can no more make a success of giving without practice than you can sit down and play a rhapsody without touching a piano for a whole year.

The wise people who set aside a Christmas savings account when the thermometer is high are helping themselves somewhat to lighten the burden of Christmas giving, as it has become today. But the people who are always doing loving, thoughtful things all through the year are sure to plan a gift, be it ever so small, that is exactly what the recipient has been wanting. It is awfully trite to say that it does not make any difference what a gift costs, but it is the truth. Selection is more than half the battle and it takes a person with an unselfish heart to choose something for somebody else that brings tears of appreciation. Gifts should not even hint of the material. They should belong where they go.

Every friend you have has personality. If you have not found it, it is because you have put no heart into your friendship. Three weeks until Christmas is a short time and if you have no money to buy gifts, be contented that few others have either, at least it seems that way. You can dream about what you would like to give if you had unlimited means, but rejoice that you have something more precious—as much of it as you want, and that is the love that goes with it.

If you really send that, the absence of costliness will never be noticed. Love cannot grow over night. It has to be stored away when the thermometer is high. It is the best Christmas savings account in the world.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

...not where you may save;
...where you must spend.
—Anon.

A COW AT SEA.

...may I come in? This is ... visit. Can I escape that ... monster W. B.? I see him ...er there in the corner ... at me, ready to "chaw me ...minute he cotch me." ...irthday is Nov. 29. Have I ...

... cousins, all aboard the ...ship for a trip to Block Is... little island in the Atlantic ... day's sail from New York. Some years ago I spent a ... on this little island, which ... miles long and three and ... wide.

...rrived on a beautiful afternoon and were driven to Vail cot... situated on a high bluff over... the broad Atlantic. During ...ight we were disturbed by ... supposed was the incessant ... of a cow, but when morn... we found the island en... in a dense fog and the bawl... proved to be a fog-horn.

... two weeks of awful and ... fog, the sun once more ...forth and we explored the ... found our way to the light... climbed the steep stairs and ... the great light that threw its ... out over the Atlantic.

...oh, the fish, how good they ... and the bathing in the salty ...

...night I was sitting on the ... watching the moon rise o'er ... water, when I saw shadowy ... flitting about on the shore ... gathering drift wood. Pres... a huge campfire sent its sparks heavenward, and I saw the Indians in their gay blankets, beads and feathers, dancing around the fire. After smoking the peace pipe they disappeared as silently as they came.

Well, the Dream Ship is ready, and we must sail back home. May I come again some time?—Briar Rose of Pa.

WHAT DO YOU SAY TO THIS?

Congratulation, Ex-Bachelor Billy! The Household Page is like a meeting round of good friends, with Aunt Martha as hostess who knows how to entertain. Are we all here?

Somebody has been trying to start a discussion on education. Now, I am not going to make any long talk on the subject, but I would like to say that in my opinion our educational institutions have not kept up with the times. They are antiquated, and far too expensive in time and money. Educators seem to think that a thousand to four thousand dollars of one's hard-earned money, and four to eight years of a person's life are of no consideration when an education is involved. They have led many young people to believe that they, the future citizens of our country, will be hopelessly out of the race unless they spend a given time pouring over books on this, that, and the other subject necessary to get a degree.

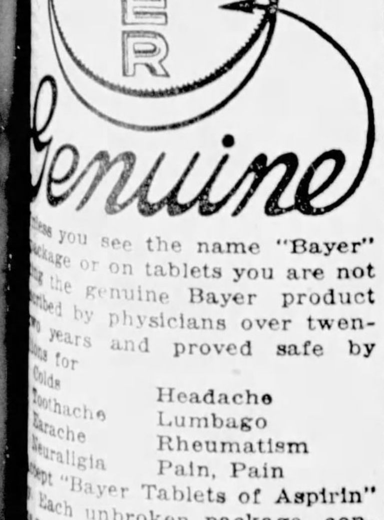
Now, I do not want anybody to misunderstand me. I am not posing as an educated man myself, and I am not opposing real education, but I have come to the conclusion that one might spend a fortune and half university red tape, and still come out without a practical education. I am convinced that it is propaganda—propaganda as clever as anything the German war lords ever put over on a gullible people—that has enabled the professional educators to get a stranglehold on the public.

I believe there are many colleges that are in the field for the good they can do in preparing men and women for real service in the world. But I am also convinced that many exist for money-making purposes only; they should be classed with other money-grabbers; they are human leeches, living on the sacrifices of ambitious people; institutions that do not give back full value for money received. Strong talk? Yes. But I believe that if I am given an opportunity to go into detail on the subject, I can show that my opinions are justified.

Pat of Tennessee, where art thou? Miss Mallie Mae Phipps, the same question is addressed to you? Love to all.—CONTEMPLATOR.

ASPIRIN

..."Bayer" and Insist!



...ss you see the name "Bayer" ...kage or on tablets you are not ... the genuine Bayer product ...ribed by physicians over twen... years and proved safe by ... for
...olds Headache
...oothache Lumbago
...arache Rheumatism
...euralgia Pain, Pain
...ept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" ... Each unbroken package con... proper directions. Handy boxes ...elve tablets cost few cents. ...ists also sell bottles of 24 and ... Aspirin is the trade mark of ... Manufacture of Monoacetic...

Short and Sweet

Some of your good Thanksgiving letters did not come in time top ut in the holiday number, so it occurs to us that it would be an opportune time to ask you to be sure to send your Christmas letters right away. The holidays go so fast, it fairly takes your breath away, and it scracely seems possible that Thanksgiving day has passed so soon. However, here is a verse to remember all through the year:

"Every day is a Thanksgiving day, every morning a blessing of strength; every evening a bundle of mercies, for each of God's children."

Nancy Reid of Va., Pa Mischief, Rambler, Keystone Dreamer and the Trio from the Orient, you all have calls for letters. Please don't keep us waiting long—will you?

All the way from Tennessee, Miss E. N. Blair (R. 1, Box 29, Robbins, Tenn.), came to tell us that she enjoys the letters and stories. She wishes The Blade would come every day instead of once a week. "Oh, my," she says, "we are having nice sunny days down here—just right for nut hunting," but she is a "stay-in," so must content herself with sewing and other indoor sports. If the cousins would send her gingham, percale or other cotton pieces left over from their sewing, E. N. could while away many lonely hours making quilts with them.

What do you think somebody old enough to know better asked us? How we know whether or not the trips the cousins tell us about are true. Of course they are true! What possible object could the cousins have, even if they would, in making up trips when they live in all parts of the country. We feel like telling these skeptics to wake up and find the thrills that are going on around them every day. They are missing half the fun of living.

English Sweetie accuses Mr. W. B. of being an affectionate fellow. But he'll never catch her, for she drives her car 60 miles an hour. Even if she lives, Mr. Waste Basket would be all tattered and torn if he had to give chase.

Keystone Lassie, did you ever send your recipe for sponge cake that you call "old never fail?" The notation just dropped out of its hiding place, and poor Aunt Martha is getting so old she can't remember.

Keystone Bachelor begs for a paragraph in Short and Sweet. In replying to Star of the East's flustered query as to what possible difference he can see between "The Danger Trail" and "The Spoilers," he says, "the one speaks of great men possessed of great hearts, the other of men steeped in selfishness and greed; the one deals with men who hold honor above everything else, the other of men who are absolutely devoid of honor. Are not they who would risk all, life, liberty and happiness, to avenge a mother's honor, far more greatly to be admired than those who stake all on the possession of sordid gold?"

He thinks he has you convinced now, Star of the East. We await your reply with eagerness. (Getting exiciting, isn't it, cousins?)

Keystone Bachelor sends us greetings for a jolly Thanksgiving, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Snatches From W. B.

Country Jake of W. Va., I agree with you about education. Prairie Rose, come again. I love to read your letters. I live on a farm and would not trade my place for any other place I know. I agree with Ferris Griffith about reading. Mick of Michigan, come again, for we all like your letters.—Bobby of Pa.

What are you all doing these cold days? Everyone has gone hunting today. Love to all.—Ruth Jarvis of Kentucky.

I live on a farm in West Virginia and I think it is the best state in the Union. I would like to know who Country Jake is.—A Sweet Little Violet.

Country Jake, your letters are sure fine. I live on a farm about eight miles from town.—Lulu from the Hills.

I enjoyed the letter from Bessie Stewart. I know her. I am a freshman in high school. I like it very much.—Blue Eyes of Ohio.

American Birthdays

Dec. 8, 1765—Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton-gin.

Dec. 9, 1838—Robert W. Hunt, metallurgist and engineer.

Dec. 10, 1795—Mathias W. Baldwin, pioneer locomotive builder.

Dec. 11, 1836—Henry Morton, scientist.

Dec. 12, 1859 — Lillian Norton Dome (Mme. Nordica).

Dec. 13, 1828 — John Savage, dramatist, journalist and poet.

Dec. 14, 1795—John B. Jervis, civil engineer.

Oldest Triplets in U. S.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson—Miss Mary Williamson—Mrs. Jennie Richardson

Copyright Pacific and Atlantic.

THESE three sisters, all living, were born in Warren county, Ohio, 76 years ago. All three are in the best of health and are claimed to be the oldest triplets in the United States.

From left to right they are: Mrs. Sarah Wilson of New Castle, Indiana; Miss Mary Williamson of Lebanon, Ohio, and Mrs. Jennie Richardson of Danville, Illinois.

When babies, it is said, their mother distinguished one from the other by the use of red, white and blue beads.

BOYS AND GIRLS

The greatest of all faults is to be conscious of none.—Cariyle.

SOUNDS ATTRACTIVE.

Hurrah! Our ideal homes! Now that is something like.

My house is to be in the country. I will have a six or eight-room house painted colonial yellow and white.

From the porch we enter a large brown and white hall, which will boast a grandfather's clock. We go straight through to the dining room and there find gray walls, a large blue rug and draperies and mahogany furniture. The kitchen and pantry are all blue and white and so good looking that it makes everyone hungry who looks kitchenward.

The living room will have tan walls, brown woodwork and floor polished until it is so slick that we slide right around the brown rug with mulberry border, and fall onto the big overstuffed davenport which is in front of the open fire. The draperies are mulberry and curtains cream.

One bedroom has tan walls with white woodwork, white Swiss curtains and mahogany furniture. Another is cream with cherry furniture and another is blue and gray with ivory furniture. The bathroom is blue and white.

And I, in my little gingham dresses and white aprons look like a regular Dutch cleaner. Come and see for yourself.—Milicent.

WINTER ROBS WOODS.

Wood Nymph has again flitted back for a short visit. All the beautiful charms of Autumn are gone and I fear a walk in the bleak November woods would prove rather dull. It is true we might find some beechnuts or meek ferns, but the beauty of the haze of Indian Summer would not be ours to see. The birds, the flowers, the butterflies are all gone—I wonder where. Maybe to a great convention held in fairyland. Perhaps Fairy Queen could tell us about it.

When King Winter shuts out the beautiful days we can always find plenty of good literature. For my part I like to read Sir Walter Scott's novels or any of the classics. The historical romance of "Ivanhoe" is especially interesting and anyone who has not read it has something splendid in store for him. I think that the old-fashioned novels are so much better than the modern ones. It always seemed to me that in reading a modern novel the author writes more for the money than for the sheer joy of writing. What do the cousins think about this?

King Philip, we are looking forward to that letter that you promised us. Now don't disappoint us.

Come on, Dixie Moonbeam, can't you charm us all by another one of your splendid letters?

But hark, I hear something. Ah, it is a wild swan faintly calling for me to go South with him to spend the Winter. What a lovely invitation. Farewell, cousins. Sago Billy, won't you please take my place?—Wood Nymph.

NO USE FOR TROUBLE.

What's all this about politics? Seems as though there is quite a stir now that women have the privilege of voting. I think they should learn all they can about the candidates and always vote for the best man or lady without considering the party. I believe that man is woman's superior only in physical strength and when it comes to mental ability our women are far ahead. Mick of Michigan, did you read the "Lady Candidate" on the Rural Welfare page of Sept. 21? I guess this is enough about politics, as I am not even old enough to vote. (17 next Oct. 23.) A twin?

Who is Whistling Rufus and Sunny, I wonder. Surely we might at least get acquainted. I live about five miles from Jonesboro, three from Boone's Creek and 15 from Johnson City.

Cousins, which is your favorite bird? The cardinal for me. He is so bright red and cheery. You listen for him next Spring and see if you are not delighted. In the meantime read "The Song of the Carlinal" by Gene Stratton Porter. It is fine.

Hiawatha, dear, your last writing was divinely beautiful. You must come again soon.

Duchess, I wonder if you are the Duchess I read a story about?

Do you ever worry? Listen to this:

"When trouble comes a pokin'
His head in at de door
I says to him: "Scoot trouble,
I don't want ye any more!"
Den trouble, he skeedadles
An' knocks worry in de head,
An' first thing I'm a knowin'
They're both a layin' dead!"
—Cheerie-O.

FOG-BOUND IN MOUNTAINS.

Good morning, everybody! How is the merry circle by now? Fine, I hope. What is the topic you are discussing now?

I have not visited the happy circle for a long while, so I thought I would drop in and see you. You know about who I am, I guess. I am the tarheel from Solola, N. C.

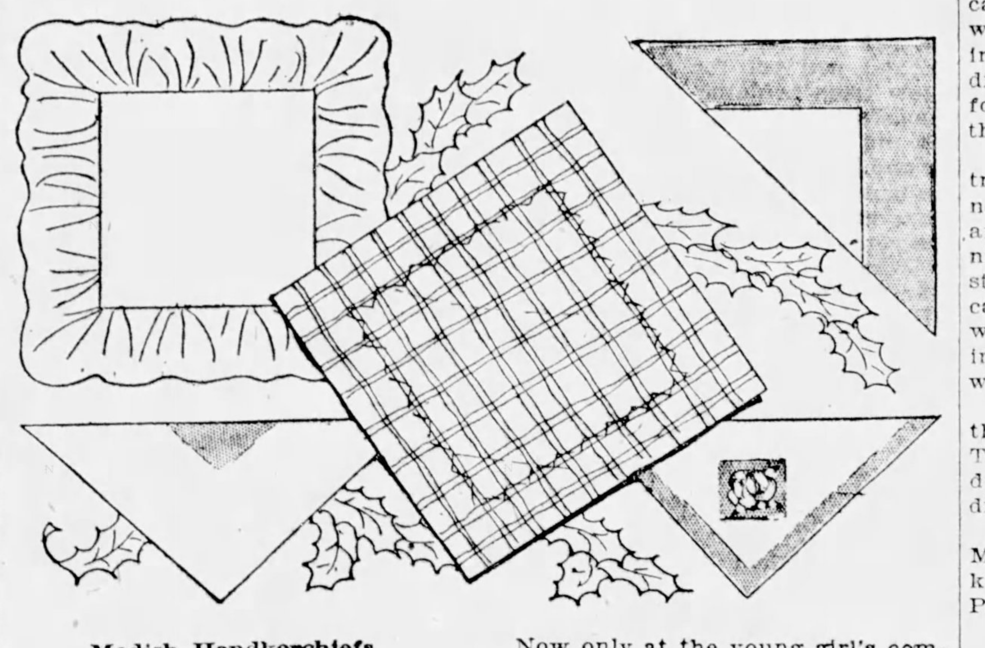
I have had some very good times since I was over to see you last. I have been out on a camping trip and got lost in the Smoky mountains. It was my first experience like it. But we had an idea where we were at all of the time. We were on Clingman's Dome, and the fog came down on the mountain. When we started off of the Dome we got in the thick balsam and lost the direction. When we got to hunting for the right way we got more lost than ever.

We were lost about 15 hours. We tried to find the way out, but could not that day. Finally it grew late, and we prepared to camp for the night. But soon next morning we started down a small creek that we camped on. About 10 that morning we came to a place I had been fishing in the Spring. I knew then where we were.

We went down to a camping place that was over a mile below us. There we rested and then started down Noland creek for home. The distance was about eight miles.

Well, I will close for this time, as Mr. W. B. might get this one. You kiow he loves them very well.—Paul R. Ballew.

ART IN THE HOME



Modish Handkerchiefs.

It is surprising how easy it is and what a little time it takes to make a dainty handkerchief. Everybody uses them. Almost everybody prefers them to be pretty.

In the last few years handkerchiefs have taken it upon themselves to be original. They fear nobody's opinion. Once upon a time they simply had to be white, but no longer. Now the "louder" the color, the quicker the handkerchief finds an owner.

Of course, on dressy occasions it is not proper to carry a handkerchief in one's hand, but tucked away in bodice or sash, must be a tiny sheer and lovely kerchief. In olden times real lace was the vogue. Rose Point was the choice of the queen and was copied industriously by all the fine ladies of the court.

Now only at the young girl's coming out party or the great event of her life—her wedding, does she carry the heirloom of those days. More simple is the choice and the recognized style of the fashionable ladies of today. It is the very small white square of sheerest linen edged with a ruffle of narrow net footing, scantly gathered and whipped to a rolled edge.

Checked gingham flaunts its gayety in the face of a school girl and she is lost. The older woman chooses the plain colored border and scarcely anyone can resist the inserted square of color when it is decorated with an embroidered rose.

There is hardly a combination that you can make that will not be in style, so if you are clever, make the gifts you send at Christmas this year speak of your own individuality.

Our Correspondents

A clever little black satin pin cushion fell out of a letter the other day. The border of bright yellow stitches is ever so attractive. One of our readers found that she must do something if she were to continue taking The Blade, so she made and sold enough of these pin cushions to get another subscription. "Where there's a will there's a way." Aunt Martha will always keep this filled with pins to remind her how much somebody thought of the Household page.

We have received some agitated opinions about whether or not women's interest in voting is going to take them out of their homes. Of course not the actual voting, which only takes a few moments each year, but the interests which lie back of voting are the things which are running a race with home interests. Another thing we must keep in mind is that Aunt Martha has been trying to give you the tendency of the city women. It is up to you to write what country women think, for after all, they are always sane and sure as a class, and what they decide to do is usually the wholesome and right thing to do. It is important that country women keep informed about what the city women are doing and still more important that they use this new power of voting to the best of their ability in the face of what the other women are doing.

A request has come to us for assistance to writers who wish to place their manuscripts for sale. It is essential that copy be typewritten neatly and correctly on one side of the paper only. Always leave a good margin. Your name and address should be written in the upper right hand corner of each page. Each page should be numbered and a stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed for return in case manuscript is rejected.

Never get discouraged when your work comes back, if you are positive that you have talent and that you have a message to give. It takes years to become a good writer. Address manuscripts to magazines and they will be placed in the proper department.

Forda Smith of W. Va., says she could not do without our paper for twice what it costs.

Emma Stockinger, we have not heard from you in months. Won't you send us another of your charming philosophical letters?

Mrs. Luretta Kerns asks for a recipe for butter-scotch pie. Who will send their favorite recipe? Some are made with brown sugar and some with granulated sugar carameled. The latter is very rich but has a wonderful flavor. If we can get them we will publish both recipes.

Did you have a happy Thanksgiving? It seems that day is the one which brings the city and country closer than any other. Thank you for the Thanksgiving cards, they made the holiday happier and many a time during the day of plenty and family greetings, Aunt Martha thought of her far-away Household family. Wish we could be together.

Home-Made Crack Filler

It is very difficult to keep floors clean where the boards are badly matched. A splendid home crack filler may be made of plaster of Paris and whiting mixed to putty-like consistency with raw oil, turpentine and a little paint the color of the rest of the floor.

Removing Old Wall Paper

Saturate the wall paper with boiling water applied with a whitewash brush. Allow to stand until well loosened, and scrape off with a broad-bladed putty knife, taking care not to gouge the plastering.

To Avoid Accidents

Are you careful about the way you set the kettle on the stove? Do you always see to it that the spout is turned away from the room? If not, the children who are tall enough to catch the steam in their faces while passing the stove are liable to get seriously burned. Besides, if while you are cooking, you happen to reach over the kettle, you are sure to get a severe burn. A little forethought in being sure that the spout is always turned toward the back of the stove may save many a severe burn.

Address all letters written to the Household page to Martha Holden, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Fig Pudding.

One-fourth pound beef suet chopped fine and worked with the hands till creamy; add one-half pound of chopped figs and work until thoroughly blended. Soak two and one-third cupfuls of stale bread crumbs in one cupful of sweet milk. Add two well beaten eggs, one cupful of sugar, and one teaspoonful of salt. Steam two hours. It may be steamed more than once if all is not used the first time.

Sauce for Fig Pudding.

To the beaten yolks of two eggs add gradually, while beating constantly, one-half cupful powdered sugar. Beat the whites of two eggs and add one-half cupful powdered sugar. Combine the whites and yolks, beat thoroughly and flavor with wine or brandy.

POETS' CORNER

The Picket Guard

"All quiet along the Potomac," they say,
"Except now and then a stray picket
Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro,
By a rifleman hid in the thicket."

"'Tis nothing; a private or two now and then,
Will not count in the news of the battle;
Not an officer lost—only one of the men,
Moaning out all alone, the death rattle."

All quiet along the Potomac tonight
Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming,
Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon,
Or the light of the watch fires, are gleaming.

A tremulous sigh as the gentle night wind
Through the forest leaves softly is creaping
While stars up above, with their glittering eyes,
Keep guard for the army is sleeping.

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,
As he thinks of the two in the low trundle bed
Far away in the cot on the mountain.

His musket falls slack; his face, dark and grim,
Grows gentle with memories tender,
As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep
For their mother, may heaven defend her.

The moon seems to shine just as brightly as then,
The night when the love yet unspoken
Leaped up to his lips when low murmured vows,
Were pledged to be ever unbroken.

Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes
He dashed off tears that are welling
And gathers his gun closer up to its place,
As if to keep down the heart swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree
The footstep is lagging and weary;
Yet onward he goes through the broad belt of light,
Toward the shade of the forest so dreary.

Hark, was it the night wind that rustled the leaves?
Was it the moonlight so wondrously flashing,
It looked like a rifle. Ha, Mary, goodby,
And the life blood is ebbing and plashing.

All quiet along the Potomac tonight
No sound save the rush of the river,
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead,
The picket's off duty forever.

Shed Not a Tear

Shed not a tear o'er your friend's early bier—
When I am gone, when I am gone.
Smile when the slow-tolling bell you shall hear,
When I am gone, I am gone.
Weep not for me when you stand round my grave;
Think who has died his beloved to save;
Think of the crown all the ransomed shall wear,
When I am gone, I am gone.

Plant ye a tree that may wave over me,
When I am gone, when I am gone.
Sing ye a song, ye a song, when my grave ye shall see,
When I am gone, I am gone.
Come at the close of a bright Summer's day,
Come when the sun sheds his last lingering ray,
Come and rejoice that I thus passed away,
When I am gone, I am gone.

The Babes in the Woods

Oh, don't you remember, a long time ago,
Two poor little babes—their names I don't know—
Were stolen away one bright Summer day,
And lost in the woods, I've heard people say.

And when it was night, oh, sad was the sight!
The moon soon went down, and the stars gave no light:
They sobbed and they sighed, and they bitterly cried,
Then these poor little babes they just lay down and died.

And when they were dead, the robin so red,
Brought strawberry leaves and over them spread,
And sang them a song through all the day long—
These poor little babes who never did wrong.

The Grave of Bonaparte

By Henry S. Washburn

On a lone, barren isle, where the wild, roaring billow
Assails the stern rock, and the loud tempests rave,
The hero lies still, while the dew-drooping willow,
Like fond weeping mourners, leans over the grave.
The lightnings may flash and the loud thunders rattle,
He heeds not, he hears not, he's free from all pain;
He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound can awake him to glory again.

Oh, shade of the mighty, where now are the legions
That rush'd but to conquer when thou led'st them on?
Alas! They have perished in far hilly regions,
And all save the fame of their triumphs is gone.
The trumpet may sound and the loud cannon rattle,
They heed not, they hear not, they're free from all pain;
They sleep their last sleep, they have fought their last battle,
No sound can awake them to glory again.

Yet, spirit immortal, the tomb cannot bind thee,
For like thine own eagle, that soared to the sun,
Thou springest from bondage, and leavest behind thee
A name which before thee no mortal had won.
Tho' nations may combat, and war's thunders rattle,
No more on thy steed wilt thou sweep o'er the plain;
Thou sleep'st thy last sleep; thou hast fought thy last battle,
No sound can awake thee to glory again.

In This New Country

The wilderness was our abode, some ninety years ago,
And when good meat we wished to eat, we caught the buck and doe,
For fish we used the hook and line, we pounded corn to make it fine,
On johney-cake the ladies dined, in this new country.

Our paths were through the winding vale, where savages had trod,
We were not wise without a guide it was all the one we had.
Our houses were built of logs of wood, laid up in squares and corked with mud,
And if the bark was tight the roof was good, in this new country.

The Indians sometimes made us fear that they were drawing nigh,
The shaggy bear was often where, the pig was in the sty,
The rattlesnake the children dread, some fearful trembling mother said,
Some beast of prey will get my babe, in this new country.

Our occupation was to make the lofty forest bow,
With axes good we fell the wood, for well we all knew how,
We cleared our land for rye and wheat, for strangers and ourselves to eat,
Of the maple tree we made our sweet, in this new country.

No doctor, judge or lawer then, was scarcely ever seen,
We had no use for any of them, for none of us were mean,
The mosquitoes they disturb our joys, the gnats they bite but make no noise,
And the nettles they make lively boys, in this new country.

Our cows they browsed round in the woods, and gave us lots of milk,
Our good wives made good butter though they were not dressed in silk,
And if a visit we wished to make, on a Winter's night or Winter's day,
The oxen drew the ladies' sleigh, in this new country.

How to Keep Knives

Keeping sharp kitchen knives in a knife-drawer has often proved dangerous, for many times in searching for a particular knife, you get cut while groping for it. Have a strip of leather about two inches, nailed to the wall above the sink, nails placed two inches apart along the strip make separate compartments for each knife to slip into, this eliminates the blind search for a knife.

Mixing With Martha

Creamed Oysters.

To one quart of milk use three pints of oysters; put oysters in a pail and set in hot water until thoroughly heated. Put the milk over to heat, add large piece of butter, salt and pepper; stir in powdered cracker until thick, then add oysters and serve at once.

Baking Powder Biscuit.

To one quart of flour add three teaspoonfuls baking powder; shorten with two tablespoonfuls of butter or lard. Add one teaspoonful salt; mix with sweet milk or cold water. Make as soft dough as you can handle. Knead it as little as possible and bake immediately in a hot oven.

Coffee Cake.

One pint warm milk, one cup yeast, one cup sugar. When this sponge is light, make into a soft dough and set to rise. Add one-fourth pound of butter, using but little flour to handle the dough. Let it rise the second time. With the rolling pin and a light hand roll out the dough to fit the greased pan; cover with melted butter; sprinkle on cinnamon and sugar. Let it rise a little and then bake. This is to be eaten warm with coffee.

Graham Bread.

Two and one-half cups graham flour, one cup wheat flour, one-half cup molasses, two cups sour milk, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, two teaspoonfuls soda. Steam two hours and bake 15 minutes.

Grandma's Poor Man's Pie.

Six large Greening apples sliced in a buttered tin; sprinkle generously with sugar and ground cinnamon. One pint buttermilk, two eggs, one-half cup sugar, two teaspoonfuls soda in buttermilk, one-fourth teaspoonful salt, one pint flour. Stir smooth batter of this and spread over apples. Bake one hour. Serve with cream and sugar spiced with cinnamon.

Cranberry Jelly.

Two cups sugar, two cups water; let boil together, then add one quart cranberries. Boil 10 minutes. Very nice.

SPENT HALF HER TIME IN BED

Farmer's Wife Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her a Well Woman

Carter's Creek, Tenn. — "Three years ago I was almost an invalid. I

spent half of my time in bed, being afflicted with a trouble which women of a certain age are apt to have. I took Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I am a well woman now and have been for two years. I can work as well as any one who is younger and as I am a farmer's wife I have plenty to do for I cultivate my own garden, raise many chickens and do my own housework. You may publish this letter as I am ready to do anything to help women as I have been so well and happy since my troubles are past." Mrs. E. T. GALLOWAY, Carter's Creek, Tenn.

Most women find plenty to do. If they are upset with some female ailment and troubled with such symptoms as Mrs. Galloway had, the smallest duty seems a mountain.

If you find it hard to keep up, if you are nervous and irritable, without ambition and out of sorts generally, give the Vegetable Compound a trial.

TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short time. Don't wait until pains and aches become incurable diseases. Avoid painful consequences by taking

LATHROP'S GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—the National Remedy of Holland since 1696. Guaranteed. Three sizes, all druggists. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

KINGS OF THE MISSOURI

By Hugh Pendexter

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(Continued From Last Week.)

When he halted by the bushes he had the street to himself but now he heard steps and the low murmur of voices in the direction of the Tradeau house. He gave these sounds no attention, as he was now glimpsing a slim, erect figure, gowned in white, passing through the shaft of light of a window up the street. His heart began beating rapidly for he knew Susette would be at his side in another minute, and he tried to arrange his words for a coherent explanation. She would be deeply grieved and very indigant once she heard what had happened.

Then the steps behind grew louder. Two men were passing him and one of them laughed. Lander all but attracted their attention, for there was no one who laughed like Malcom Phinny.

"It wa'n't any of my business, mebbe, and yet I reckoned it was a bit, seeing as how you're the boss," Phinny was saying, thus establishing the identity of the second figure as that of Hurry-Up Parker. "I'd known for a long time he was shining up to Miss Susette."

"You had? Then why the devil didn't you tell me?" snarled Parker.

Phinny's apologetic answer was lost on Lander as the two men were now drawing away from him. He was mightily concerned over what would happen in the next few rods when the two men must meet the girl. Luck was badly against him. Had he named the other meeting place there woud not have been this interruption.

Slipping along the fence he took after the two men for a bit, then shifted across the walk and stood behind a tree. Susette was now discernible in the gloaming, a little white patch against the gathering darkness. She took the outside of the walk and would have passed her father unrecognized had not Phinny, falling behind his employer a few steps, thrust out his head to peer impudently into her face.

"Why, Miss Susette! Ain't you lost?" he laughingly greeted.

Parker halted and swung on his heel, demanding, "You out walking alone?"

"Good evening, papa," she pertly responded. "It's perfectly proper to walk alone."

"It's also proper for you to walk with your father. Take my arm."

"But I wanted to go down the street a bit. I've been in the house for hours."

"Can't you get air enough on your own porch?" grumbled Parker.

"That's not exercise."

"Exercise, eh? Very well. Be back by nine. Phinny, you keep my daughter company. There are too many rough characters loose in this town for a young girl to be out alone."

"Yes, sir. Glad to look after Miss Susette," eagerly replied Phinny.

"You needn't put yourself out, Mr. Phinny," shortly spoke up the girl. "If I can't stroll to the end of the street without a guard I'll go back home."

Although accustomed to having her own way with her surly father there were times when he enforced the law and when she knew it would be useless to rebel. Such was the occasion now; and when he commanded "Back home it is then," she dutifully took his arm and skipped along beside him. When they passed through the next shaft of light the disgruntled lover saw she was twisting her head to look in his direction. On the other side of Parker was Phinny, and he too was glancing back.

For a moment he blamed her for not making more of an effort to keep the appointment, then remembered she knew nothing of his encounter with her father. She'd console herself with thinking that the morrow would see him at the house.

"And I can't go to her," he groaned, moving slowly away toward Third street. "After all, I reckon I'll have to send Papa Clair with a note. That's it. He shall take a note and she can meet me somewhere. But, that Phinny! One would think he was a member of the family."

An hour later Lander was at the Washington avenue store of Sublette and Company, or the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, which was to give the American Fur Company the strongest opposition it had ever contended against. Ordinarily the store would have been closed, but Lander hoped the work of getting the new equipment for the expedition about to start for the mountains would necessitate its being kept open. Nor was he disappointed, for although the store was dark there was a glimmer of light at one end. Making his way to the office entrance he looked through the window and saw Jim Bridger busily checking up some lists.

"Come in if you have to," rumbled Bridger's voice after Lander had rapped for the second time.

Lander entered. Bridger peered up from his work and greeted:

"What does a A. F. C. man want here at this hour?"

"Work," was the laconic reply.

"Through?"

"Dismissed."

"Why?"

"Hurry-Up Parker."

"He's a good trader, a ripping good river and mountain man. One of the kings of the Missouri. What's his complaint against you?"

"He has a daughter. I—I like her. He doesn't like to have me like her."

Bridger grinned broadly in sympathetic amusement.

"Old man acted rough, eh? They sometimes do unless you marry a' Injun squaw. No chance for trouble with them as a feller is never spoken to by, an' mustn't speak to, his father-in-law. Everything goes as smooth as a fiddle. But work?"

"Parker says the A. F. C. would see to it I got none in St. Louis."

"It's like the A. F. C. Won't give a man his bread an' butter an' don't 'low to let anyone else. They'll have more important things to think about afore the season's over. Now, let's see. We're all finishel up here. A few weeks ago I could have used you fine. This fussing around with papers makes me nervous, an' I reckon you'd done it quicker'n a wolf can steal meat."

"I've done quite a bit of it. Parker wants to fix it to drive me from town. And you can't use me here?"

"Not now. Mebbe later." And Bridger's voice was very kind. "You see the outfit gits under way tomorrow. Some of the men are at St. Charles with the keelboat. Some are waiting at Lexington for the steamer to fetch up goods and supplies. Etienne Prevost will take the keelboat as far as Fort Pierre. I shall take the land party through to the yearly rendezvous somewhere on Green river. An' some of the men are helling around St. Louis tonight an' will be lucky if they ain't left behind. I leave in a nhour on my best mule to ride cross country to Lexington. So, my young friend, the work down here is all done an 'I'm sorry."

"It was only a chance," sighed Lander. "I didn't want to miss the shadow of a chance."

Bridger tugged at his brown hair and eyed Lander thoughtfully. Then he abruptly asked:

"Wiy don't you take on with a mountain trip. Give you two hundred 'n' ninety dollars for the next year 'n' half—eighteen months—an' such grub as can be found in the Injun country. You're young. Once you git started no knowing how far you'll go."

Lander's eyes glistened and for a moment Bridger believed he was to sign up. Then his gaze fell. The mountain trip was all he would ask for if it were not for leaving Susette behind. At least he could not leave her behind until he had seen her and explained things.

"If that offer could hold good for a few days," he began.

"No, sir! Take it or leave it as it stands," cut in Bridger. "We want men who can decide things right off the handle. The outfit starts tomorrow. Those, who don't git across country to St. Charles tonight will git left."

"Well, I'm sorry I can't sign on, and I can't start tomorrow. I've several things to attend to. Much obliged for the offer, though."

"That's all right," grunted Bridger, nodding his head and returning to his lists.

Outside the store Lander recalled his appointment with Papa Clair at Tilton's place on the water-front near the foot of Cherry street. He hurried to the rendezvous inflamed by his desire to find Phinny. In his despair and discouragement he needed something to feed upon; and so long as a successful love seemed dubious he would turn to the position of hate. He now knew he had hated Phinny for a long time and had subconsciously resented the man's many petty treacheries. With desire for little Susette burgeoning his path he had put hate to one side. Had the path held smooth his ignorement of Phinny would have been permanent. Outraged by Hurry-Up Parker's contemptuous treatment he fished out his grievance against Phinny from its mental pigeonhole and knew it was a matter demanding imperative attention.

He minutely reviewed his career as storeman for the A. F. C. and easily traced the thread of treachery running through Phinny's daily acitons. He recalled the innumerable little disagreeable incidents at the beginning of his employment, when he was made to appear awkward and slow-witted when Parker's attention was unnecessarily attracted to his minor faults. Phinny's perseverance in undermining his chances for favorable attention was like the malicious gnawing of the Missouri at its banks. What at the time had impressed him as being purposeless acts of michief now bobbed to the surface of his recollections as deliberate traps. Phinny had plotted systematically from the beginning against the blind lover.

Lander's new perspective also permitted him to discern quite accurately the time Hurry-Up Parker shifted from his usual gruff attitude to evidences of surly dislike. Phinny was slated for promotion to Cabanne's Post, or Fort Union, on the upper river. Lander was being groomed to take his place in the store. Shortly after this arrangement was tacitly understood by Parker and his two employes, Parker had displayed a new face and the promotion was not spoken of again.

Lander was compelled to admit to himself that his failure to advance might be due in part to his own indifference. He had entered the A. F. C. with a fine mettle to see service above the Yellowstone. He had longed to take his chances with the keelboats fighting their way by the treacherous Aricara villages in the land of the Sioux near the mouth of Grand river. He had dreamed of visiting the Cheyennes at the eastern base of the Black Hills. There were the Mandans and Minnetarees along the Upper Missouri and the Knife to be explored, and the stories of Lewis and Clark to be verified. Between their villages and the Milk and extending far north were the numberous and powerful Assiniboins to be conquered in trade. From the Milk to the source of the Missouri were the Blackfeet, ferocious in their hatred toward the whites. What better adventuring than the sharp dash into the beaver country! In the valleys of the Yellowstone and the Big Horn were the Crows and their strange liking to have white men live among them. He eagerly had sought his information from returning traders and trappers. He had absorbed much about the various nations. He had drawn deductions his informants were too lazy mentally to indulge in, such as the probable halting of the fur trade for many years if the nations along the Missouri had not been poor boatmen, seeking the river largely for water and fuel. Had they been the Eastern Indians, skilful in water-craft, what chance would boats have had prior to the coming of steam. And had the wooden canoe and the flatboat and keelboat been discouraged from penetrating the unknown country would steam have become sufficently interested to take over the river?

There was no doubt but that he had started in on his work with a fine zeal, and that Parker had seized him as an unusual youngster and had been impressed by his enthusiasm. Then came the curly-headed rattle-pate, and the swish of her dainty skirts had sent all his fine ideas a-flying.

As he made for Tilton's he confessed there was much room for self-criticism. He had feebly endeavored to criticize himself before, but his reproaches were always put to flight by the sooth realization he would see Susette on the morrow. So he had kept at his dead tasks, exchanging his chance to become a mountain man for the sake of her sweet smile.

There was Bridger. He might have been like Bridger, a born topographer, more familiar with the mountain passes and streams than even Kit Carson. Bridger and Carson had trapped together on the Powder river two years back.

One year before, when but twenty-six years old, Bridger with Milton Sublette, Henry Frack and John B. Gervaise, had bought out the old partners of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. Under Bridger's lead two hundred men had passed through the Big Horn basin, had crossed the Yellowstone, had followed the Missouri to its three forks, then up the Jefferson to the Divide and on to the Great Salt Lake. Twelve hundred miles before they returned to Winter on the Powder.

"And all I've done is to wear out a path between goods and supplies in the store," groaned Lander. "Bridger, not much older'n I am, can travel over the continent; and I can't make a trail to Pine street."

Lander was honest enough not to blame Phinny for those shortcomings which love was responsible for.

"But——. He might 'a' let me alone. He could 'a' seen I was slipping back in the old man's good will without giving me the sly kicks he did to make he slip faster."

What would Jim Bridger have done had Phinny plotted against him? He would have made him "chaw dirt." No doubt about that. But Hurry-Up Parker would never discourage Jim Bridger if he came wooing Susette. Old Parker would have welcomed him with both hands, brought out a bottle and insisted on making a night of it, and would have concluded the bout with urging his son-in-law, to take a large part in the affairs of the A. F. C.

All St. Louis knew—and this meant all the fur-trading world—that Bridger was a thorn to the A. F. C. and would give the powerful organization a mighty hard fight this season. Already he had aroused the A. F. C. to a point where it admitted his mettle by sending men to dog him over the country and to compete with him once he had led the way to choice beaver regions. Bridger had been recognized as a menace. He was asked into the city office for drinks and cigars, Lander, the clerk, was ignominiously driven from the premises.

"I'll even up with Phinny, then get work," concluded Lander as he neared Tilton's. "I'd gone with Bridger in a minute if he wasn't in such a hurry to get started."

A squeaking fiddle and a rough chous focused his mind on the job ahead of him. Throwing open the door he stepped through and to one side and leaned against the wall while he got his bearings, for the place was foggy with tobacco smoke. The usual rough-scruff of river loungers was draped over the long bar. In the corners and along the sides of the big room were a dozen mountain men, sleeping off their last spree before returning to fight the Blackfeet.

Keelboat men who would stick to the river, who preferred cordelling their long crafts the thousand odd miles to seeking fortune in the mountains, were uproarously drunk and dancing in the middle of the floor. Some were Frecnh Canadians, others—and these were more favored by traders—were St. Louis creoles. Both types were lighthearted and irresponsible. They were capable of carrying a thousand-foot tow-line the full length of the Missouri, forcing their way through all natural obstacles, but of not much account when the Indians rode along the shores and enfiladed them with arrows and balls and invited them to come up and make a real fight. When it came to battle it was the long-haired and bewhiskered trapper, who would rather walk from St. Louis to the Rockies than to carry a tow-line a day's journey, who would quit his yarning and smoking and gambling to swarm up the bank and debate the matter.

In addition to these well-known specimens of the frontier town there were strangers, easily classified but not to be included in the lists of useful occupations. These were less boisterous than the drunken boatmen, less sleepy and indifferent than the mountain men. They drank with their backs to the wall and out of range of windows. Even when swallowing their fiery potations they did not close the eye or roll it to the ceiling in mute testimony to the liquor's potency. They tipped the glass rather than the head and maintained a level gaze on the door, and ceased swallowing until they had settled the status of each newcomer. These were the derelicts from beyond the Mississippi, fleeing the noose, creatures with blood on their souls and who needed only the opportunity to augment their sins by further killings. It was the influx of these desperadoes that gave St. Louis a name for lawlessness.

Lander swept the murky room and met the challenging stare of a dozen suspicious eyes, then started down the bar, the white head of Papa Clair having caught his eye. The old man flung up a hand and beckoned to him briskly. The lawbreakers noted the gesture of welcome and returned to their drink.

Papa was on a bench in the corner near a table. At the table, but not of his company, were four men who were neither traders, trappers, nor river men. Their secrecy in conversing, the failure of the strong liquor to loosen their tongues, the garnishment of pistols and long knife in the belt of each, and—this as indicative as all else—the timidity and deference of the mulatto serving their table, tagged them as superlative fugitives from eastern justice, most excellent fellows to keep away from.

In his haste to join his friend fenced off in the corner Lander's foot struck against the chair at the end of the table, causing the occupant's hand to spill his liquor. His friends laughed jeeringly. With a vile outcry, without bothering to draw a weapon from his bristling belt, the man sprang to his feet and swung the bottle of liquor above his head. Lander stood as stupefied, his wits paralyzed, and he would have been brained if it had not been for the glittering streak over the table.

With a roar of pain the man dropped the bottle and stared aghast at the riven forearm. Lightly as a cat old Papa Clair came swarming over the table, a second blade clutched by the haft, and with a yank that sent the desperado reeling into his chair with sickness he recovered his knife, softly crying:

"It is mine. Please!"

"Lawful heart, but he's done gone an' throwed a knife through Buck's arm!" howled one of the four; and he came to his feet, his hand fumbling at his belt.

The others pushed back their chairs, but before they could rise Papa Clair's left hand poised a knife by the tip, the other held for a thrust in his right hand. Lander came to his senses and whipped out his blade from his boot. Papa Clair jolted him to the rear with an elbow and, mincing aside a few steps to confront the man on his feet, he purred:

"Ah, m'sieu knows the knife. See and behold! I drop my hand. I take the knife by the handle. I will not move till m'sieu lifts his blade and is ready to throw."

A river-rat squirmed up to the table and whispered hoarsely in the desperado's ear. With a sickly grimace the man placed both hands on the table. His friends glared at him in wonderment. He explained:

"Devil Clair. Go down to the Gulf an' ask 'bout him in th' old days. If any on ye wants to pick up this trouble an' carry a fight to him, ye're welcome to my chance. I quits. I've seen a 'gator chaw up a puppy. There ain't a bit o' fight left in my whole natur'." Then to Papa Clair and with a side nod toward the wounded man, "Ye got through with Hepsy?"

Papa Clair was grieved and replacing one knife tugged at his long white mustache regretfully.

"No spirit," he sighed to Lander. "When I was young——. Such a long, well-lighted room, with of room for the people to line up and enjoy it . . . . He speaks of the Gulf. Ah, those were days! Descendant of pig-devils, stick out your arm."

This to the groaning wounded man. The man timidly obeyed. Papa Clair examined the wound and proudly proclaimed to the staring, silent patrons of the place:

"Through the flesh! The bone is barely touched. As pretty a cast as I ever made. Wash it with whisky and if there isn't too much poison in the blood it will heal rapidly. . . . . Take m'sieu away. He needs quiet and rest. And I need this table."

The last was accompanied by a bristling glance at the wounded man's friends, a baleful glance that hoped to find opposition. The three men rose and led their groaning friend down the room to the door, followed by jeers and laughter from the onlookers. Papa Clair replaced the knife in his boot and said:

"My friend, I have waited long for you. Your man has not been in. Where have you been? What have you done?"

"Failed in everything I tried. Parker came along before I could see my little friend. But I'll see her tomorrow. I found Jim Bridger in the Washington avenue store and tried to get work with his company. But his outfit starts tomorrow; and of course I couldn't go without seeing the lady. Two failures. If they go in threes it means I shall not see Phinny and settle my score with him tonight."

"It is to be regretted your not seeing your little friend tonight. If you could have explained to her tonight—. But there; you didn't know when you went to meet her that you might ask work off Bridger. He is a great man. Not so good with the knife as Jim Baker, yet a great man. I was with him in Cache Valley on Bear river in the Winter of twenty-four. Etienne Prevost had charge of us during our trapping on the Wind and Green that season. We did not agree about the course of the Bear and wagers were made. It was night and Bridger rose and said he would settle the dispute. He left the fire and disappeared. When we saw him again it was when he came back from the Great Salt Lake. He had followed the Bear to the lake. He had found the water salt. He was the first white man to see that body of water. The Spaniards say one of their missionaries, Friar Escalante of Santa Fe, visited the lake in seventeen seventy-five. I believe M'sieu Bridger was the first. And do you know, my friend, we all believed the lake was an arm of the Pacific until the next season when four of our men visited it and explored the shore line in skin-boats and found it had no outlet."

"Bridger's good mountain man, all right," shortly agreed Lander, his own failures making the other's praise offensive. "But he has his weak spots. All about cooking fish and meat in boiling springs, hot water spouts at certain times, just so long a time apart. Wonder who keeps watch of it and turns it off and on every so often. Wonder why any Indians bother to trade robes for our vermilion when they can have it for nothing at any time!"

"That is up in the Crow country. He had a chance to look about up there. He may forget and fill up the chinks with fancies, yet he must have seen something," wistfully defended Papa Clair, his white brows drawn down in bushy bewilderment. "So fine a man can not be a liar. When he told me about pickling enough buffalo in the Great Salt Lake to last a big band of trappers a whole season I could see there was sense to the scheme. But, my friend, I'm sorry he told about the cooking springs. Warm water, perhaps; but to catch fish from a stream and throw them over and boil them—name of a pipe! Yet I try to believe him. The pickling of buffalo rang true but—there, there! He is a fine man. Let us not say more about it."

"Why hasn't some one else seen that wonderful lake, sixty miles long, hemmed in by mountains?" persisted Lander.

Papa shrugged his thin shoulders and with a malicious little grin said:

"I know one way to prove it is, or isn't. If I were younger I should do it by myself. That is to go there and look about. If I were younger—Well, well, Jim Bridger has seen so much that is wonderful he has no need to tell fairy stories. I swallowed his pickled buffalo. Why not? But behold! I feel depressed when he tells of the cooking-spring. The cave of war-paint. Some one must have left some paint there. But to say it grows—holy blue! Yet he saw something. Perhaps the lake wasn't sixty miles long. Perhaps the water was not scalding hot, just warm. Who knows? And yet when I was very young, even before the Missouris were extenminated, when the Otoes and Kansas tribes were something besides names, I heard strange stories from the up-river country—like fairy stories. But yet so wonderful a country must have wonderful secrets. Even in the few years left to me and my knives I believe I could uncover some strange things up there. Only the good God knows it all. And if I did they would call me, 'Papa Clair, the old liar.'"

"Not to your face, Papa," warmly declared Lander. "And I haven't thanked you yet for stopping that fellow from braining me. My head was asleep. I saw him lift the bottle over me and it seemed I was dreaming and couldn't move a peg. If some one had touched me, just to start me—but no one did. So, old friend, I owe you a life."

"Take good care of it. Keep it clean for the little friend. Wait!"

He beckoned to a boy and gave an order. The boy brought a bottle of French wine which Papa Clair lovingly decanted, and then proposed:

"To Her! We shall see different pictures as we drink; yet it is the same little woman to be found in every land where love is."

They drank standing, the ceremony attracting the attention of those near by. As they were resuming their seats the door opened with a crash, and Malcolm Phinny, followed by several men, entered. He flapped his arms and crowed a challenge. River men stirred uneasily, anxious to cut his comb. Old mountain men lazily opened their eyes, sniffed in contempt, and went back to their sleep.

Phinny undoubtedly would have been quickly accommodated with more trouble than he could carry had not Tilton rushed from behind the bar and greeted him effusively, thus branding him as a friend and one who was protected by the warning, "Hands off."

"Coming man in the A. F. C." a trader at the table next to Clair's informed his companion, a long-haired free trapper.

"To —— with the A. F. C.," growled the trapper. "He'll be a goin' man if he does any more ki-yi yiing round here."

Papa Clair reached forward and tapped him lightly on the shoulder and sweetly asked:

"Is it not much better, m'sieu, for the old men of the village to correct their young men than for outsiders to take over the task?"

"I don't want none o' yer fight, Etienne Clair. If yer knife is lookin' for meat it can look farther."

Papa sighed despondently and settled back and toyed with his wine. Lander, who was watching Phinny, was scarcely conscious of this little by-play; and as he gazed his eyes glared wickedly. The loss of his position, the warning to keep away from he Pine street home and Susette, were all attributed to the dark face up the line.

Phinny had been drinking enough to make him reckless. If not for Tilton's public avowal of favor a dozen hands would have pawed at him before he was ten feet inside the door. Again he flapped his arms and crowed. Beyond side glances no attention was paid him this time. Cocking his head insolently he strutted the length of the bar. Papa Clair heard Lander's boots scrape on the rough floor as he drew his feet under him.

Phinny now saw him and his dark eyes glittered vindictively. Taking a position at the end of the bar where he could keep his gaze on Lander, he rolled some coins on the slab and in a loud voice invited:

"Every one drink to my luck in gitting rid of a snake, a two-legged snake, that crawled out of my path and knows better than to return."

"Curse him!" hissed Lander, his hand dropping down to his boot and playing with the haft of his knife.

"Softly, softly. It all works out very sweetly," purred Papa Clair, his blue eyes beaming cheerily. "Patience. A well-lighted room, a company worshipful of good entertainment, and fair play in the person of Etienne Clair. But let it come naturally."

The liquor was speedily consumed, and Phinny, noting the strained expression on Lander's face, made coins dance on the bar and bawled:

"It's my night. It's been my day. Tomorrow will be my day. Once more with me, and drink hearty. This time to 'S'—— the only woman west of the Mississippi."

"Base-born dog!" growled Papa Clair, his white beard bristling.

Lander rose to his feet and picked up his glass. Before he could hurl it Phinny threw his glass, striking Lander on the arm but doing no harm.

"You'll fight, you sneak!" roared Lander.

"Oh, my friend, my friend," groaned Papa Clair, seizing Lander's arm and preventing him from leaping at his enemy. "Such roughness! Such lack of wit! I am embarrassed!"

"You heard him!" choked Lander, trying to throw off the detaining hand.

"You've played into his hands. You've challenged him," sighed the old man, his long, slim fingers contracting like circlets of steel. "It could have been so pretty. Now it becomes a brawl. . . . .But wait! He had no right to throw the glass and make you challenge him. You gave the first affront when you rose to hurl your glass. Hell's devils! Does he think to conduct this like a keelboat fight? I will straighten it out. I will make his friends see it in the true light. He must challenge you, and you shall have choice of weapons."

He rose with a knife held back of his arm and took a step toward Phinny, when Lander swept him behind him, hoarsely objecting:

"No, no. Let it finish as it began." Then to Phinny: "I said you must fight. You have lost your tongue?"

"Yes, I'll fight," gritted Phinny. "Tilton will look after me. I only demand that we fight at once. Here."

"Not here," protested Tilton. "Gentlemen, please be still. I'll look after my friend. I suppose this young cock-a-lorum can scare up a friend."

"Diable m'emporte!" ejaculated Papa Clair, gliding forward. "Come! What do you mean? You try to pick a quarrel with an old man. Yes, I appear for M'sieu Lander. Behold, you speak slurringly of me to him. This is very bad. Come!"

Tilton's liquor-flushed face became pallid. Fragments of strange tales concerning Papa Clair's wild youth flocked through the man's mind—wicked old stories of the Gulf, when men made their own laws, whispers of lonely lagoons that were visited only by piratical craft.

"I meant I reckined it might be difficult for him to reach his friends in time to fight at once. No harm was meant. As you represent him s'spose we talk it over. Mebbe we can fix it up without any fighting."

"Then you don't stand for me," cried Phinny, whisky-courageous, and he walked to the upper end of the bar.

"Oh, you shall have your satisfy, young rooster," sneered Papa Clair, in nowise contented with Tilton's evasion of a quarrel.

Tilton waved the crowd back and talked earnestly to Papa who heard him sullenly.

"I agree," shortly said Papa as the saloonkeeper finished. "It is poor sport when so much better could be had for the asking."

"With that he returned to Lander, twisting his long mustaches and trembling with anger.

"We are to go over to Bloody Island," he rapped out.

"Good!"

To Be Continued

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

TOYS do not have to come from Paris nor Fifth Avenue to please a child. Often the "mama" dolly with her golden curls and baby clothes is cast aside for the helpless little clown which somehow gets right to the heart of his playmate.

Tommy will love an Indian suit, even if the only prey he seeks in the land with his bow and arrow is a bulky looking elephant, a riotous ... an "overstuffed" dog and a mischievous kitten.

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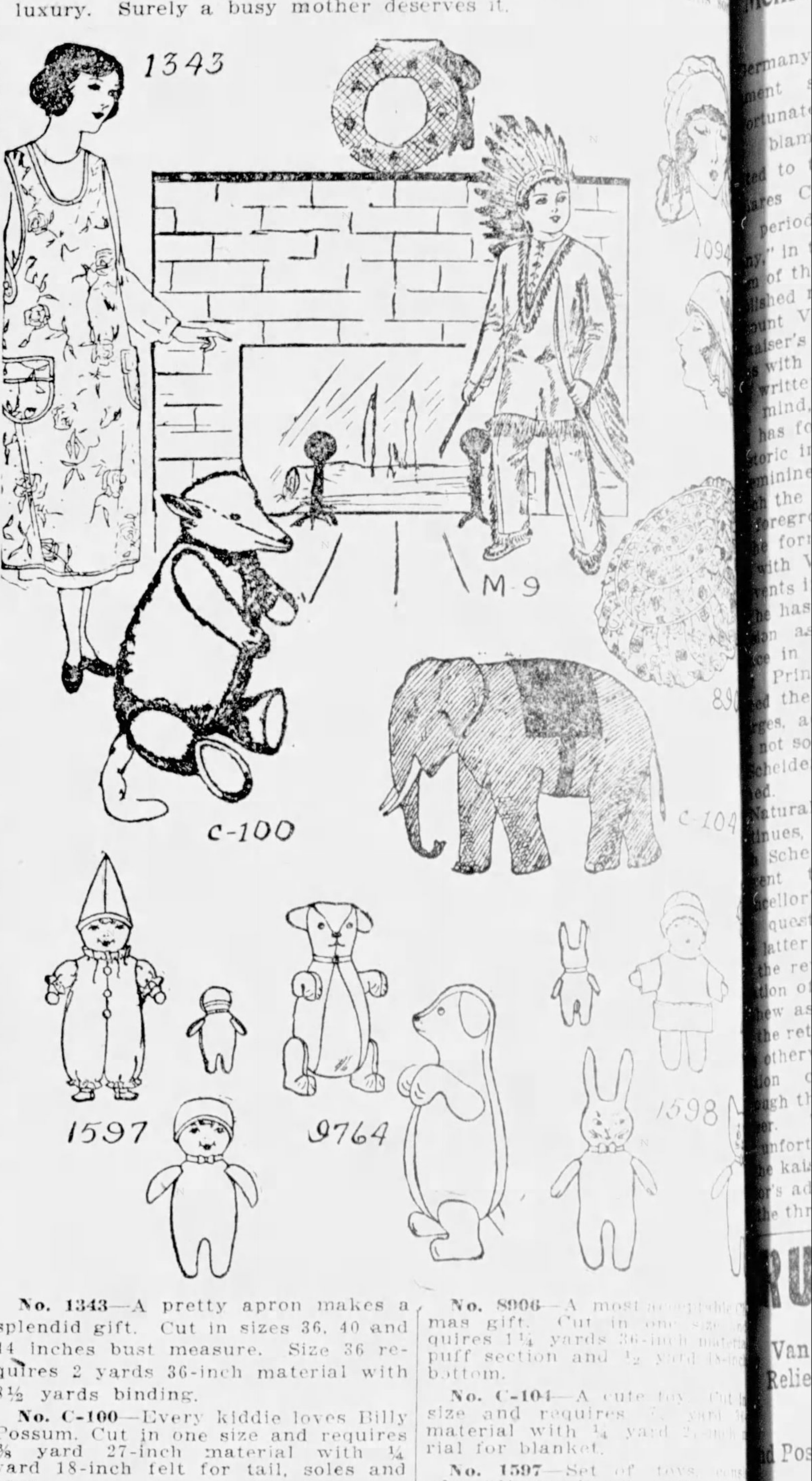

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No. C-100—Every kiddie loves Billy Possum. Cut in one size and requires ⅜ yard 27-inch material with ¼ yard 18-inch felt for tail, soles and ears.

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No. 1094—Two pretty styles for Boudoir Caps are included in this pattern. Cut in one size and requires for the cap shown in upper section ½ yard 36-inch material and crosswise fold. The other cap requires 1 yard 36-inch material on crosswise fold.

No. 8906—A most acceptable Christmas gift. Cut in one size requires 1¼ yards 36-inch material ... puff section and ½ yard [illegible] bottom.

No. C-104—A cute toy. Cut in one size and requires [illegible] yard [illegible] material with ¼ yard [illegible] rial for blanket.

No. 1597—Set of toys consisting of "Jimmy-Boy," "Weeny [illegible] Dog," and "Weeny Willie." Pattern cuts in one size. For material requirements see pattern envelope.

No. 9764—Any child would be pleased with this cunning Toy. Cut in one size and requires [illegible] 18-inch material with ¼ yard [illegible] inch contrasting for ears.

No. 1598—Set of toys consisting of "Weeny Winnie," "Weeny Bo[illegible]" and "Weeny Pussy." The pattern cut in one size. For material requirements see pattern envelope.

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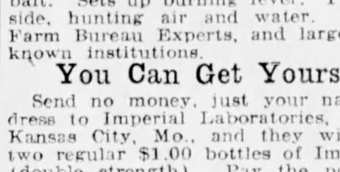

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...many's old system of gov... spelled her ruin, "but ...nately all of us share ...hame because we con... to this system for so long," ...es Count Von Bernstorff in ...periodical, "Democratic Ger... in the course of a sharp crit... of the former kaiser's recently ...hed memoirs.

...nt Von Bernstorff finds the ...ser's book leaves three impres... with the reader—regret that it ...itten, surprise at the "Bour... mind, which learned nothing ...s forgotten nothing," and its ...ric inaccuracy, combined with ...nine conception of things in ...the personal stands always in ...reground.

...former ambassador takes is... with William over the progress ...nts in November, 1918, declar... has given just as one-sided a ... as did the former crown ... in his memoirs. He denies ... Prince Maximilian of Baden ...the kaiser out, as the latter ...es adding that the chancellor ...t so completely "in the hands ...heidemann" as William has as...

...turally," Count Von Bernstorff ...ues "Maximilian had to deal ...Scheidemann if he wished to ...t the revolution. At the ...elor's request, I then discussed ...uation with Scheidemann. ...atter was not pressing entirely ...revolution, but held the ab... ...of the Kaiser in favor of his ...as a condition sine qua non ...retention of the kaiser which ...erwise impossible. The rev... could only be avoided ...the timely abdication of the ... That Maximilian knew, ...ortunately the kaiser did not. ...kaiser had followed his chan... ...advice his nephew would be ...throne even today."

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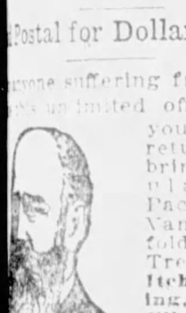

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...badly ruptured while lifting a trunk ...years ago. Doctors said my only ...cure was an operation. Trusses did ...good. Finally I got hold of some... that quickly and completely cured me. ...have passed and the rupture has never ...although I am doing hard work as ...penter. There was no operation, no ...time, no trouble. I have nothing to ...but will give full information about ...you may find a complete cure without ... ...write to me, Eugene M. ...Carpenter, 239J Marcellus avenue, ...an, N. J. Better cut out this notice ...show it to any others who are ruptured ...may save a life or at least stop the ...of rupture and the worry and danger ...operation.

Asthma

After suffering the tortures of Asthma and Hay Fever for many years, I discovered a harmless remedy that gives instant relief. ...000 druggists now sell and endorse **Kinsman's Asthma Remedy.** Price 75 cents. A trial treatment and 1000 reliable references (former sufferers) from every State in Union mailed free. Write to ...F. G. Kinsman, 20 Hunt Bld., Augusta, Maine

The Little Scorpion's Club

GRANT'S PEACE PLEA RE-ECHOED BY TIGER WHO FEARS NEW WAR

Standing with outspread arms between an audience that packed the Auditorium, Georges Clemenceau in Chicago pleaded with America to save France from possible extinction.

Patiently seeking to explain away the charges of militarism and imperialism brought against his country, the old "Tiger" declared France seeks only peace, but that war is being forced upon her.

"If France does not get the help she needs," he declared, "she may perhaps disappear. Athens was a democracy, very great and very fine. But she disappeared. And if France were to disappear, I believe that some day the people would begin to look around and ask if something had not disappeared that had brought life to the world." He was interrupted by frequent outbursts of applause.

Takes Text From Grant.

Clemenceau took for his text the epitaph that he read last week on Grant's tomb in New York—"Let us have peace."

"Since the world has been," he continued, "it has always been the feeling in every man's heart that he wanted peace. But General Grant, when he uttered those famous words, knew very well that before there could be peace there must be war.

"It is a great pity that war is so cruel; that it brings with it bloodshed and things we hardly dare think of now. Nevertheless, that was really a beautiful and inspiring time, when men were ready to give their lives for a great cause, when they were ready to die for a world—a world which represented the finest and most exquisite part of human heart and thought."

Cites French Losses.

Asserting France continually had been called militaristic and imperialistic, the "Tiger" declared he had determined to give some official figures to show why France felt that she must maintain a large army—at least until she could obtain guarantees of her safety from the United States and Great Britain.

He repeated first the figures he previously had given concerning France's war losses in killed and wounded and in devastation of her homes, factories and mines.

Then he plunged into the subject of arms and munitions which he declared had been hidden away in Germany for the next war.

"I have said, on very good authority—and in this I have been criticized—that almost every day in Germany we find guns, machine guns, guns of every description," he asserted. "I have quoted two or three authorities on that, and I have been told that that was a lie. I did not know I was lying, but if it is necessary I will bring my informants, all honorable gentlemen, to bear witness, and we will then know who is speaking the truth.

Document Tells of Guns.

"I have written this down, and I will have the whole document printed. However, I want to read a few lines to you. This is official:

"One hundred and fifty cannon, the 105's; also 343 howitzers, enough to equip two army corps, have been discovered by the allied commission in Germany. That is one fact that I quoted, and it was denied. Thirteen large field guns were unearthed Jan. 16, 1922, and three thousand of the smaller field pieces have been uncovered and marked.

"Multiply that by fifty and you have some idea of what has been found by the inter-allied commission since July, 1921."

He reiterated his assertion that Germany had as allies in her designs for war the Russians and the Turks.

Sees France as Objective.

"I am not saying that this is coming tomorrow or when it is coming," he continued. "But I am simply giving you warning. I see that your government does not seem to be afraid in this direction, and does not look that way. But in France we do and I think that when we show you—when we catch in the act Germany hiding arms and secretly violating the treaty by securing artillery and guns in Russia, you will understand our feelings. They are to be used how? Why, against us. There cannot be anybody else.

"Also, we come to this point: That the war was waged to obtain a certain kind of peace; that peace was obtained, but it was not put into execution, and nobody can tell whether it will remain or not. And those who are interested in not bringing about the execution of that peace—the Russians, who made the treaty at Brest-Litovsk, which was treason against France; and the Turks, who prolonged this war by at least two years, who were with the Germans, our worst foes—are preparing for—let us not call it war, if you do not want to, but let us call it interference in middle-Europe.

Peasants Want Peace.

"Now my friends," he concluded, "I am going to leave you. But not without returning to the words with which I began. My message is peace. I hate war, although it gave me some of the highest joys of my life, but I am ever in favor of peace.

"France does not wish for war. I wish you could see the French peasant. What does the French peasant on his farm want with war?

"Talk to him about dominating the world and he would not know what you are talking about."

S. S. S. Is the Great Builder of Red-Blood-Cells and Rheumatism Must Go! Just Try It!

"Rheumatism? Me? No, indeed, it's all gone, every bit of it! It's sunshine and joy for me now for the first time in years. I feel a wonderful glory again in the free motion I used to have when my days were younger. I look at my hands and think of the twists and swellings they used to have. I bend way over to the floor. I haven't been able to do that in many years. I can thank S. S. S. for it all! To me it was a rising sun of joy and liberty. Brothers and sisters in misery, do not close your eyes and think that health, free motion and strength are gone from you forever! It is not so. It is here and now for all of you. S. S. S. is waiting to help you." There is a reason why S. S. S. will help you. When you increase the number of your red-blood cells, the entire system undergoes a tremendous change. Everything depends on blood-strength. Blood which is minus sufficient red-cells leads to a long list of troubles. Rheumatism is one of them. S. S. S. is the great blood-cleanser, blood-builder, system strengthener, nerve invigorator. It stops skin eruptions, too, pimples, blackheads, acne, boils, eczema. It builds up run down, tired men and women, beautifies complexions, makes the flesh firmer. Start S. S. S. today. It is sold at all drug stores in two sizes. The larger size bottle is the more economical.

S.S.S. *makes you feel like yourself again*

Large Camera FREE

Genuine Eastman Kodak Film Pack, Hawk-Eye lens. Makes large, clear pictures 2 1-4 x 3 1/4. Snap shots or time. Easy to operate. **FREE** for selling 32 packages Bingo Perfumed Ironing Wax at 10c each. No trouble to sell. Send no money. Extra present if you order now. ...

BRITAIN HOLDS AIR SUPREMACY

Mitchell Says Fliers Can Control All Empire, Stop Revolts.

Air power saved the day for the British during the recent Near East crisis, says General William A. Mitchell, chief of the U. S. army air service, who stopped in Philadelphia recently to inspect the new aviation field at Media.

Great Britain has turned over administration of Mesopotamia to the royal air force, General Mitchell said, with the result that at Bagdad there is a concentration of air power that reassures the integrity of the British empire for the present.

With Bagdad as a center the sphere of British influence in the air is within a radius of 600 miles, the general explained, which includes Anatolia, the Bosphorus and the Black sea. It was not fear of the British army or navy that halted Mustapha Kemal in his march on Constantinople, he said, but the knowledge that away to the east lay a power against which the Turkish Nationalist army was helpless.

How effective the royal air force has become was exemplified in the surrender of the Mad Mullah in Africa, General Mitchell said. The Mad Mullah for years had defied all efforts to capture him and had cost the British government millions of pounds in fighting him.

Finally a single squadron of the royal air force was detailed to finish him. After a week, during which the Mullah's forces were relentlessly pursued and continually bombed, he surrendered unconditionally.

The Latest Markets

Although last week's operations in the stock market were affected by the holiday spirit, a definite rebound of prices after the recent steady and severe decline brought more attention to securities than has been evinced for some time.

Legitimate economic and industrial factors were generally ignored by those who have been casting about for an explanation of the better tone in stocks and bonds. Better railroad earnings, continued demand for finished steel products, increasing coal supplies, and the impressive rise in sterling exchange are not looked upon as the big reason for the present advance. Stocks went up, say close followers of the market, because the professionals who have been so industriously hammering prices down have become "oversold," and when prices started upward there was an undignified scramble to replace their short commitments.

Some new low points were reached by stocks before the upturn took effect. United States Steel, selling ex-dividend, declined to 99 7/8 Tuesday. Studebaker, which was severely handled by the professional element in the last days of the depression, was selling at 114 1/4 in the early part of the week, with Baldwin, another standard issue, at 113 1/2.

Standard Oil stocks were given quite a bit of attention. When prices started upward, and outsiders showed a disposition to come into the market, strength was apparent in these issues on further rumors of stock dividends. That these rumors are entitled to some consideration is amply proved by the number of these stock dividends in recent weeks.

Better railroad earnings brought cheer to one group of traders. Northern Pacific was down to a new low point early in the week, but the rails were helped by the strength of New York Central, which has been frequently reported as about to go on a 7 per cent basis.

Dividend payments were resumed in several well known industrials during the week, which also helped the upturn as soon as confidence was regained to any degree, although at the time of some of the announcements, little disposition was shown to take heart therefrom.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.35. Corn, cash, 80c. Oats, cash, 50c. Barley, cash, 72c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 89c. Clover seed, cash, $13.20; Dec., $13.20; March, $13.45. Alsike, cash, $10.65; Dec., $10.65; March, $11.00. Timothy, cash, $3.40; Dec., $3.40; March, $3.60.

Chicago — Wheat, Dec., $1.18 1/2; May, $1.16 1/4; July, $1.07 3/4. Corn, Dec., 70 1/2c; May, 69 1/2c; July, 69c. Oats, Dec., 43c! May, 42 5/8c; July, 39 3/8c. Rye, Dec., 82 3/8c; May 86 1/4c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 58c; solid pack, 57c; nut margarine, 23@23 1/2c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 28@29c; Michigan, 30c; York state, 30c; longhorn, 32@32 1/2c.

Eggs—Storage, 33@36c; candled, 52c; selects, 62c.

Bacon—Fat, 21 1/2c; lean, 31 1/2c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 27c; 8 to 10 lbs., 26c; 11 to 12 lbs., 23c; 12 to 15 lbs., 21c. Lard — 15c. Hams — 18 1/2c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 19c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, ; 18@20c geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 35@40c; hens, 19@21c; Leghorn broilers, 14@15c; broilers, 18@20c; old roosters and stags, 12@13c.

Hides—No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; bull, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12 1/2c; kip, 12c; No. 2 kip, 10 1/2c; cured hides, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 60@60 1/2c; 1-lb. prints, 61@61 1/2c; extra firsts, 59@59 1/2c; firsts, 58@58 1/2c; seconds, 52@52 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 55c a dozen; extra firsts, 54c; Ohio firsts, 52c; western firsts, new cases, 49c; refrigerator extras, 30@32c; firsts, 28@29c. Oleomargarine—Nut oleo, 20c; high grade, made of animal oil, 23@23 1/2c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 28@29c; brick, 26@27c; fancy Swiss, 30@45c; limburger, 26@28c. Poultry — Live, heavy fowls, 20@22c; thin, 15@16c; roosters, 14@15c; broilers, fat, 22@23c; leghorns, 15c; ducks, 20@22c; geese, 19@22c; turkeys, 44@45c. Rabbits—Illinois, $3.75@4.00. Sweet Potatoes — Virginia, $2.00@2.50 a barrel; Jersey, $1.75 a hamper; Delaware, $1.35@1.45 a hamper. Potatoes—Best grades, $1.50@2.00 a 150-pound sack; Idaho russets, $3.25 a hundredweight; York state, $2.10 a barrel; Michigan, $1.80 a barrel; Wisconsin, $1.85 a barrel.

Chicago — Butter higher; creamery extras, 55c; standards, 50c; extra firsts, 50 1/2@54c; firsts, 44 1/2@49c; seconds, 41@42c. Eggs—Steady; receipts, 3,350 cases; firsts, 47@50c; ordinary firsts, 40@45c; miscellaneous, 45@48c; refrigerator extras, 29c; refrigerator firsts, 26@27c. Poultry—Alive, unsettled; fowls, 13@20c; springs, 19c; roosters, 12c; turkeys, 30c; geese, 18c.

New York—Butter steady; receipts, 12,022. Eggs, unsettled; receipts, 11,690; fresh gathered extra firsts, 47@50c; firsts, 53@56c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 3,429; state whole milk flats, fresh, 27 3/4@28 1/2c; average run, 27@27 1/2c. Live poultry steady; prices unchanged; dressed poultry, weak; turkeys, No. 1, fresh, 50@58c.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; heavies, $8.60; yorkers, $8.75; pigs, $8.75. Cattle, $10.00. Calves, $12.00@13.00. Lambs, $15.00@15.75.

Pittsburgh—Cattle — Receipts, 1,400; steers, $10.00@10.75; heifers, $7.00@8.25; cows, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; lower; heavies, $8.35@8.40; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $8.75@8.80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; steady; top sheep, $8.50; top lambs, $15.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; steady; top, $13.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 3,100; steady to strong; shipping steers, $10.00@11.50; butchers, $8.00@9.00; yearlings, $9.00@11.00; heifers, $5.50@8.50; cows, $1.75@5.75; bulls, $3.25@5.25; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.00; fresh cows and springers, $30@125. Calves—Receipts, 3,000; 50c lower; $5.00@$13.50. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; 10@25c lower; mixed, $8.65@8.75; yorkers, $8.75@8.85; pigs, $8.85@9.00; roughs, $7.00@7.25; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,000; steady; lambs, $6.00@15.75; yearlings, $6.00@13.00; wethers, $8.00@8.50; ewes, $2.00@7.25; mixed sheep, $7.50@8.00.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Department of Agriculture) — Cattle — Receipts, 700; compared with week ago, beef steers, 50@75c higher; canners steady; light vealers, $1.75 higher; other classes 15@25c higher; top for week, long yearlings, $12.75; matured steers, $9.75; bulk for week; steers, $6.75@8.75; light yearlings, $5.50@8.50; cows, $3.75@5.00; canners, $2.65@2.75; bologna bulls, $3.75@4.50; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; steady to 5c lower on butcher hogs 180 pounds and up; top, $8.50 paid for 140 to 180-pound averages; top butchers, $8.45; bulk, $8.40; light weights and pigs largely $8.40@8.50; packer sows, $7.25@7.40. Sheep—Receipts, 150; on fat lambs 75c higher for week; culls and fat yearlings, 50c higher; fat ewes, 25@50c higher; late top lambs, $14.85; fat ewes, $6.50; bulk fat lambs for week, $13.50@14.85; culls, $9.50@10.50; fat light ewes, $6.00@6.25; heavies, $4.00@4.50.

Chicago—Hogs—Receipts, 64,000; market 15@20c lower; bulk 180 to 240-pound averages, $8.05@8.10; good and choice 210 to 270-pound averages, $8.15; top,, $8.15; bulk, 140 to 160-pound averages, $8.10@8.15; packing sows, mostly $7.25@7.60; desirable pigs, $8.00@8.15; heavyweight, $7.95@8.15; medium weight, $8.05@8.15; light weight, $8.00@8.15; light light, $8.00@8.15; packing sows, smooth, $7.40@7.95; packing sows, rough, $7.10@7.50; killing pigs, $8.00@8.15. Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; fairly active; killing quality rather plain; beef steers and butcher she stock steady to strong; bulk beef steers, $8.00@10.00; several loads fat steers, fed with show cattle held at $13.50@14.00; bulls and stockers and feeders strong to 15c higher, active; calves largely 25c up; bulk vealers to packers early, $9.00@9.25; choice vealers up to $10.00 and above to outsiders; bulk stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.00. Sheep—Receipts, 28,000; fat lambs opening weak to 25c lower; early top, $15.25 to packers and city butchers; four doubles desirable 83-pound fresh clipped fed lambs, $13.00; feeders fairly active; 53-pound western feeder lambs, $14.00; sheep, early, steady; heavy fat ewes around $5.00; lighter weight upward to $7.00.

WHITE ELEPHANT LOSES PRESTIGE

People of Siam No Longer Revere Long Pampered Beasts.

White elephants are losing prestige in Siam, the country which made them famous. Although several of these animals are kept in captivity in Bangkok, the capital, they are no longer revered by the people as in former days.

The possession of one or more white elephants was considered as one of the necessities of kingship by the early rulers of Siam and the other countries of the Malay peninsula. Disputes over ownership were the cause of frequent wars. In the sixteenth century, for instance, Bayin Naung, king of Burma, demanded a white elephant from the King of Siam. Upon being refused, he invaded the country and captured the royal family and three white elephants. One of the Siamese legends says Gautama Buddha was once a white elephant, and his mother, in a dream, met him in Heaven in that shape.

None Entirely White.

No elephants are entirely white. The so-called white elephants are only a little lighter in color than ordinary elephants. Sometimes one has a few white hairs on the head or tail.

In olden days, the discovery of a white elephant was a source of great joy to the people. After the animal had been tethered with silken cords, news would be sent to the king. Then a body of nobles would visit the place and escort the elephant, in stately procession, to the capital where a palace would be erected for it.

After a period of taming the elephant would be given covers of velvet and silk, embroidered with gold and precious stones. A gold plate, bearing his name and titles, would be fastened on his head. Slaves, priests, musicians and dancing girls were set apart for his amusement. The finest vegetables and fruits were given him as food.

Out of Style.

But nowadays white elephants have gone out of style. At the present time they are brought to Bangkok by train, without any guard of honor. They are housed in ordinary stables, with no priests or dancing girls in attendance. Hay, leaves and young bamboos are given them to eat. The white elephant now lives the same work-a-day life as his darker-skinned fellows, though in the legends of the Siamese and in their national flag he will be honored for centuries to come.

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Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

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GOVERNMENT Needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 td $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

AGENTS

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour, Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

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WIDE-AWAKE MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of our local trade; $6 to $8 a day steady; no experience required; pay starts at once; write today. American Products Co., 7840 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

We pay $36 a week and expenses and give a Ford Auto to men to introduce poultry and stock compounds. Imperial Co., D-46, Parsons, Kan.

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SIXTH and SEVENTH BOOK OF MOSES. Egyptian secrets. Black art, other rare books. Catalogue free. Star Book Co., 12 Camden, N. J.

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Write the Words for a Song. We compose music. Submit your poems to us at once. New York Melody Corporation, 428 Fitzgerald Bldg., New York.

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Patents—Booklet free. Highest references; best results; promptness assured Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F st., Washington, D. C.

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FRUIT TREES GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. Direct to Planters. No agents. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, berries, nuts, pecans, mulberries, ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free 64-page catalog. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 132, Cleveland, Tenn.

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FLORIDA—Get unbiased facts, avoid pitfalls. Learn why some succeed, others fail. Florida's great state journal tells facts, answers questions about soils, crops, locations, opportunities. Helps homeseekers and investors. Send 25c for 3 months trial subscription, 12 big, interesting illustrated issues. Florida Grower, Dept. Q, Tampa, Fla.

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$500 Gets Equipped Farm Near Famous College City

Give your children complete education and keep them with you; 102 acres close village, city markets; 80 acres tillage, 15-cow pasture, about 1,500 cords wood to sell nearby at high prices during Winter; timber; orchard; good 2-story 8-room house, barn, poultry house. Owner unable carry on. $1,600 takes it, cow, hay, 50 bu. potatoes, 50 bu. oats, fruit, furniture, full implements, vehicles included; only $500 needed Immediate possession. See page 81 Illus Catalog 1200 Bargains throughout 33 states. Copy free STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. 1, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Duties Increase in Japan

The income from customs duties for September was 9,618,772 yen, the Tokio finance office says. Compared with the corresponding period last year it shows an increase of 2,321,514 yen.

"With This Extra Money -Earned at Home, in Spare Time

—we have made a payment on a home —and bought some new furniture.

Besides, we are planning to have an automobile. We can easily make payments on one now."

Mrs. Henry Bender

By MRS. HENRY BENDER

EVER since the war I had tried to find some home work to do, but with my house and two children to care for, it seemed hard to find any worth-while occupation that I could work at, just in my spare hours, without leaving home.

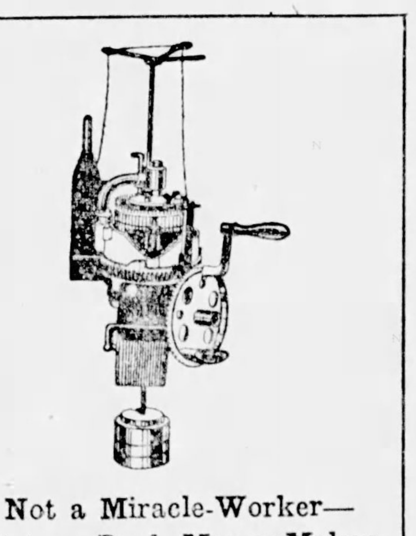
Before the war we got along fine and I didn't need to think of doing anything to make extra money, for my husband had a fine position. But he enlisted, and when he returned after two years' service, his position was filled and he couldn't get another as good.

Then came high prices and unemployment, and we both saw the need of my doing something at home to help.

At last we heard of the Auto Knitter and it appealed to us, as my husband could use it in spare time during the evenings, while I attended to the children.

After a careful study of the Auto Knitter literature we sent for the machine, but I must confess that I was fearful that we had made a mistake—until the machine actually arrived.

Then my apprehensions vanished, for when the box arrived and was opened, the wonderful Auto Knitter looked so neat and business like, with work already started in it, that we were both eager to start using it.



Not a Miracle-Worker— But a Real Money-Maker for the Industrious!

The money-making possibilities of the Auto Knitter are great, but their full realization depends, of course, upon the energy and industry of the individual owner. To make over a thousand dollars a year at Auto Knitting is an uncommonly good record, and requires "overtime" rather than "spare time" work. But even in two or three hours a day, worth-while dollars can be made, and our work contract guarantees you a market for every standard sock you knit. The Auto Knitter will work just as fast and long as you do yourself, and your pay will always be in proportion to your industry and skill.

We spent a couple of hours studying the instruction book, which makes everything very plain. Then we started knitting. When we had finished our first pair of socks there were a few mistakes, but they were ours, not the machine's. Then I made another pair, which were all right.

The beauty of this work is that you can knit just a few minutes at a time and continue your work just where you left off. After doing housework it is a pleasure to sit down with such nice work and know that you are making some real money.

The first two dozen pairs of socks I made I sent to the Auto Knitter Hosiery Company, and received my wage check by return mail. I was so encouraged, for I knew we need not worry over high prices any longer.

After sending several shipments to the company, my friends started buying socks from me. I received $1.00 a pair for men's socks, and during the Winter I sold many dozen pairs, just to friends and their friends.

Next I started to make ladies' fancy wool hose and children's school stockings. I received $1.50 to $2.00 a pair for the women's and 75 cents for the children's. They were bought as fast as I could make them, so I was kept busy all the time I could spare.

With this extra money, earned at home in spare time, we have made a payment on a home of our own, bought some new furniture, and many other things we couldn't have obtained otherwise.

I know we will make more money next year, as we are now used to the work and like it better every day. We are planning to have a small automobile this Summer to enjoy on Sundays. We can easily make monthly payments on one now, for we have a steady income that we are sure of. There is nothing like Auto Knitting. I can't say enough for the Auto Knitter.

MRS. HENRY BENDER

A Practical Way to Make Money at Home

You, too, probably have quarter-hours, half-hours, or often whole evenings that might be used profitably to make money for clothes, shoes, hats and other personal needs, or for dishes, furniture and other home comforts.

If you have spare hours, and want to turn them into money, you can follow the example of Mrs. Bender and many, many others—right at home—with the assurance that your work at Auto Knitting will pay you *in proportion to the time and care you devote to it.*

Auto Knitting is a pleasant home occupation—making Olde Tyme All-Wool Socks on the Auto Knitter. The Auto Knitter Company gives a Five-Year Contract to every Auto Knitter purchaser, binding the company to accept and pay for every pair of socks made in accordance with the simple standard described in the instruction book. Many Auto Knitter workers send their entire output to the company and receive payment as provided in their work agreement, besides having the yarn they use in the hosiery replaced pound for pound.

You are at perfect liberty, however, to dispose of your output locally or to private trade—or you may send a portion of your work to us if you choose, as Mrs. Bender has done.

Auto Knitter Workers Sending Over 1,000,000 Pairs of Socks to Us This Year

This year Auto Knitter owners are sending us over 1,000,000 pairs of wool socks for which we pay them in wages alone over $100,000. Later these socks are sent out to over 9,000 stores, where they are sold under the trade name "Olde Tyme All-Wool Socks." Wouldn't you like to have a part of this money we pay Auto Knitter owners for making them? Whether the time devoted to the work be large or small, Auto Knitting will reward you for the time and effort you put in.

A Wonderful Work Record Less Than 5% Rejections

The Auto Knitter is for workers—for those who are serious in their desire to make money in their spare hours. The Olde Tyme Socks that are sent to us under the Work Contract come from everywhere—from new workers, who are just beginning their work and from old friends of long standing. There are socks from novices as well as the experienced, socks from careless as well as painstaking.

And yet, out of the huge total sent in to us, less than 5% have to be laid aside and returned to the worker as not being up to the standard set for Olde Tyme All-Wool Socks.

We believe it to be a great tribute to the general all-around efficiency of the Auto Knitter and the Auto Knitter worker that rejections on this home work, performed in thousands of different homes, are so small as to be almost negligible. If these folks learned from the instruction book to make socks that average less than 5% rejections, can you not do it, too?

Write Today for FREE Information

If you are seeking some way to turn spare moments into money, then we would like to send you all of the facts about the Auto Knitter. We want you to know all about this new, pleasant occupation that can be conducted right in your own home as a means of earning dollars in spare hours. You do not place yourself under the slightest obligation by signing and mailing the coupon—or write a letter if you prefer. The full details which we send you are absolutely free. The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co., Inc., Dept. 8512, 630-638 Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co., Inc.
Dept. 8512, 630-638 Genesee St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Send me full particulars about Making Money at Home with the Auto Knitter. I enclose 2 cents postage to cover cost of mailing, etc. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name ....

Address ....

City.................. State..................

Toledo Weekly Blade 12-9-22

MANY CITATIONS MADE TO OUST ATT'Y GENERAL

'High Crimes' Are Charged by Author of Bill to Impeach; Justice Taft to Be Witness.

A statement of formal charges by Representative Keller, Republican, Minnesota, setting forth 14 specific grounds on which he seeks impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty has been submitted to the house judiciary committee to consider the charges.

Transmitted to the committee last week, Keller's statement was accompanied by a letter to Chairman Volstead in which he declared the specifications "set out and I am prepared to prove that the said Daugherty is guilty of serious misconduct in office and of high crimes and misdemeanors in 14 particulars."

If any of the grounds set forth "can be said to be more important than any other," Keller said in his statement, it was that group relating to the "refusal and neglect of the said Harry M. Daugherty to enforce the anti-trust laws of the United States of America." Alleging as another ground that the attorney general had appointed "untrustworthy, corrupt and dangerous men" to high offices, Keller named Chief Justice Taft as a witness to be called in support of this particular allegation, with George W. Wickersham, former attorney general; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Guy Oyster, Gompers' secretary.

Another specification was that Daugherty had practiced "fraud and deceit" on Taft while president to obtain the release from prison of Charles W. Morse and that because of Morse's failure to pay Daugherty's associates in the pardon proceedings an agreed fee he had "prostituted" the office of attorney general for purposes of personal revenge by obtaining indictment of Morse.

World's Standard Cold Remedy

In disagreeable weather always keep Hill's handy. Standard cold remedy world over for two generations. Safe and dependable. No head noises, no bad after effects.

Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait & signature

At all Druggists 30 Cents

W. H. HILL CO. DETROIT U.S.A.

Takes 9 Children to England to Escape H. C. L.

Charles Carrington of Philadelphia, with his wife and nine healthy youngsters, boarded the White Star liner, S. S. Canopic, at New York and fled from the land of the brave and the home of the High Cost. Carrington served in the army during the war but since that time has been unable to keep up with the expense of living in America. He is taking his family to England, he says, in the hope of reducing living costs.

The children, left to right, are: Ida, 14; Norman, 12; Arthur, 11; George, 9; Dorothy, 7; Helen, 6; Doughlas, 4; Mary, 2, and Gertrude, 9 months.

—Pacific and Atlantic Photos.

Cured by Christ, Veteran Asserts

Thomas Thompson, veteran of ahe World war, instructed officials of the United States Veterans' bureau in Dayton to stop his government compensation. Thompson, who had been confined to his home by illness since leaving the army, announced several weeks ago that he was cured.

In his letter to the veterans' bureau Thompson said:

"Jesus Christ is greater than all government physicians and He has laid hands on me and cured me. Christ visited me and told me to stop taking medicine, get out of bed and walk."

Thompson was a member of Twentieth Co., coast artillery corps at San Diego, Calif., during the war.

To Use Ice Cars for Xmas Mail

Owing to the tremendous amount of mail handled during the holiday season, the post-office department will press into service refrigerator and other spare cars to deliver Christmas mail on time, it has been announced.

General Wheelan Is Dead

Brigadier General James Nicholas Wheelan, United States army, retired, died in a New York hotel on Nov. 30, in his 85th year. He was a veteran of the Civil war, of the Indian wars of 1877, and had been a military attache at the courts of The Netherlands, Belgium and Berlin.

LLOYD GEORGE FALL BLAMED ON FOREIGN POLICY OF EMPIRE

Condemnation of Lloyd George during the general election campaign was centered my many of his opponents on his foreign policy. It was described as "war-mongering," "amateurish" and "irresponsible," and his political enemies insisted that what the country needed above all, was a foreign policy the antithesis of that which the former premier had practiced.

Captain Peter E. Wright, author of one of the numerous peace conference books, makes the charge that Lloyd George had no foreign policy of his own, but merely adopted that of "The Knights of the Round Table" whenever it became necessary to solve an international problem and that this policy was designed to emulate conditions in the United States.

"About 15 years ago a band of perfectly disinterested young men combined to form certain political views," to use Captain Wright's words. They had a horror of politics as a career, hence they came little before the public.

"These young men founded a grave and austere magazine, the 'Round Table,' to express and circulate their ideas. The name was not chosen haphazard; they are knights of a cause to which they are determined to devote their lives."

When Lloyd George became prime minister his conscription of members of the Round Table for duty about him began. Philip Kerr became his chief private secretary and was succeeded by Sir Edward Grigg, another Round Tabler.

When the treaty with Ireland was signed Lionel Curtis, another member of the Round Table on duty at the Colonial office, was called in to help draft it.

"These instances," says Captain Wright, "show beyond doubt the close connection between the ex-prime minister and the Round Tablers. But a better proof exists in reading back numbers of their magazine. The ideas Lloyd George puts forward in public utterances simply re-echo articles of the Round Table!

"The Round Table's attention was concentrated chiefly on the British empire and made a close study of our dominions. Their main idea was that it should cease to be an empire and become a commonwealth.

"The Indian reform, the independence of Egypt, the creation of the Irish Free State are all Round Table conceptions and formulas inserted in the Irish Treaty, no doubt drafted by Curtis, express the exact relations they think ought to exist between members of the commonwealth.

"Their success in the imperial field is mentioned to show the extent of their influence, which is little understood. Lloyd George has been accused of being under 'cosmopolitan' or 'financial' or 'Jewish' or 'Levantine' influence. No doubt men always will be ready to attribute wrong motives because they are easier to understand.

"But in this case they are the very opposite of the truth. These ideas proceed from a source not only profesesdly Christian but very Anglo-Saxon.

"But the Round Table not only had ideas about the empire which only time can justify or condemn. They had ideas about Europe, and these ideas, adopted as they were by Lloyd George, have constituted his foreign policy; and this is why his foreign policy has failed and at last brought him down."

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GREAT $2 MYSTERY NOVEL 15c

You Must Not Miss Reading "Suspense" — the Most Exciting and Absorbing Story Published in Years.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6—You can see right through the plot of most stories, but "Suspense" will baffle you; it will hold you spellbound from start to finish and keep you guessing. This unusual story is by one of the most popular authors —Isabel Ostrander; it is original, thrilling, satisfying. The Pathfinder, in accord with its policy of giving the best in everything, will publish this great story as a serial complete in 15 issues starting December 16th. This paper is chuck full of just the kind of reading you want—unequaled digest of the world's news, including affairs at Washington; best stories you can find anywhere; stunts, tricks and amusements for the children. You can get this splendid illustrated national home weekly on trial 13 weeks for only 15 cents, coin or stamps, including "Suspense." You can also order for your friends at 15 cents each; but send at once so as not to miss start of new story. This offer costs the editor a lot of money, but he says it pays to invest in new friends. Address Pathfinder, 295 Langdon Sta., Washington.

SEES ENEMIES IN EFFORT TO EXPOSE HAND

Daugherty Answers Charge of His Impeachment Seekers in Rebuke of Profiteers.

Formal reply of Attorney General Daugherty to the charges filed against him with the house judiciary committee by Representative Keller, Republican, Minnesota, has been made public at the department of justice.

It was presented to the committee which met to consider the Keller resolution demanding Daugherty's impeachment.

Answering in turn each of the 14 specifications submitted by the Minnesota member, Daugherty expressed his conviction that this extraordinary proceeding is inspired more by a desire to protect those charged and those who will be charged with violating the law than to aid the department of justice in prosecution of grafters, profiteers and those who have defrauded their government during the emergencies of war.

May Reveal Records.

The department of justice stands ready, Daugherty said, to meet the demand of Keller for access to documents bearing upon specified cases whenever it is apparent that neither the government's interest nor that of individuals who have imposed confidences in the government would be violated.

"In this behalf," a statement summarizing Daugherty's reply continued "the attorney general said that a mere casual perusal of this demand not only indicates the motive but reflects the character of this entire proceeding; that it shows back of this so-called bill of impeachment stand arrayed certain radical leaders seeking to serve notice upon every future attorney general that if he dares enforce the laws of the United States against such organization he does so under the protection and penalty of being haled before the senate of the United States sitting as a high court of impeachment under the Constitution.

Sees Profiteers Aligned.

"That it shows that back of this so-called bill of impeachment directing, maintaining and encouraging its prosecution stand arrayed the profiteers, the grafters, the so-called war defrauders and all of those who seized upon the opportunity arising from the emergencies of war to take advantage of their government that they being unconscionable and unscrupulous means, may know what those charged with bringing them to the bars of justice have secured as the result of the most painstaking, faithful and earnest efforts which it has been possible for the attorney general of the United States and those associated with him to give to the solution of the most confusing and complexing problems."

To comply with the demand that evidence in the hands of the government be made public the attorney general said would be "highly injurious to the interests of the people" in the case of certain important matters now in preparation for presentation to the proper tribunals.

Must Protect Evidence.

In view of "the evident attempt to discredit in advance the activities of the department," the statement said, "the attorney general cannot escape the conclusion that the sole object and purpose of this proceeding is not to remove him from office, but is in the nature avowedly of an attempt to compel the disclosure in advance of the evidence upon which the government relies in the investigation and prosecutions of cases.

Taking up the Keller charges in order, Daugherty's reply stressed the activities of the department in anti-trust cases of which he said 32 had been filed in the past 20 months. He denied that the department was attempting to paralyze the efforts of the federal trade commission along similar lines, asserting that, in general, all such suits had been referred to commission for co-operative action.

Denies Money Influence.

Daugherty declared it was charged in substance and effect that the department of justice and the attorney general have neglected and refused to prosecute violators of the anti-trust laws, "becauses such violators are controlled by interlocking directories through the banking connections of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co."

"The suggestion and insinuation is sought to be conveyed that such violators gain immunity through their financial connections," Daugherty said, "these insinuations are as unwarranted as they are unworthy and untrue."

Referring to the charges in connection with the Chicago injunction case the attorney general defending his action said that if the committee desired to hear the evidence on which the application for the temporary restraining order was made and would so indicate, "such facts and the law relating thereto, will be submitted whenever desired."

Daugherty denied that the department had the evidence necessary for a successful prosecution of the General Electric Co. on charges of violating a decree of the federal court entered at Toledo, Ohio, in 1911. The situation in the cement industry has been exhaustively investigated, he said, and as a result various civil and criminal suits have been filed.

The reply denied that the department's connection with the prosecution of Charles W. Morse and his associates for alleged war frauds was other than a formal proceeding, pointing out that the indictment was brought on evidence prepared by the shipping board.

Categorical denial was entered to the charge that official funds had been used to shadow members of congress and to the allegation that the mail of members had been opened.

How Many Pounds Would You Like to Gain in a Week?

If you are thin and want to gain weight, I will send you a sample of the famous Alexander Vitamines absolutely Free. Do not send any money—just your name and address to Alexander Laboratories, 3268 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

—Advertisement.

Tiger Keeps Vim by Eating Eggs

Georges Clemenceau's secret of longevity, with a retention of vitality and endurance that would tax the energies of a man of half his 81 years, is eggs.

He ordered eight of them, soft boiled, for his supper recently. Before retiring for the night he asked for five more soft boiled eggs for breakfast at 5:30 the next morning.

"I am not so very tired," he said, "but I have to keep to my schedule, to bed at 8 and up at 5. I go to bed and get up with the chickens. That is why eggs form my principal diet."

CLOTHING GREAT NEED IN RUSSIA

Many Face Coming Winter With Insufficient Garments for Protection.

All the people in Russia have turned and remade their clothes so often that there is very little left of them and the problem greater than that of food in many instances, this Winter, will be clothing says Alonzo Darragh of Philadelphia, who has just spent several months there with the American relief administration.

Darragh, who is on a furlough from the engineering department of the Pennsylvania railroad, spent most of his time in Kazan in the Tartar republic where food conditions for the coming Winter are likely to be very bad. In addition there is a short supply of seed crops. This is due principally to the fact that a plague of locusts devastated many sections and the natives refused to take such corrective measures as were possible because tracings on the locusts' wings were interpreted by them as messages from God whose will could not be denied.

Everywhere in Russia, Darragh said, the problem of clothing is vital. Most of the Russian people at the time of the revolution had a plentiful supply of clothing but those garments gradually disintegrated through usage and the soviet government, so far, has been unable to produce textiles in anywhere sufficient quantities to take care of the populace. Members of the American relief administration were besieged all Summer long, after famine pangs had died out, by natives who wanted clothing and forcible means were necessary sometimes to prevent seizure of garments.

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PAYROLL TOTAL FOR U. S. GAINS

Increases for Per Capita Earnings Offset Few Cuts in Survey.

Increases in employment per capita earnings and total payrolls in manufacturing industries for the year were shown in comparative figures made public by the department of labor.

Seven industries reported employment increases and six decreases in October, 1922, compared with October, 1921, and a like number were listed as having advanced their total payrolls, the increases more than offsetting the decreases.

Payroll increases in the year included iron and steel, 65.2 per cent; automobile 41 per cent, and leather 21.8 per cent. The largely decreased payrolls were those of men's clothing, 17.9 per cent; cotton manufacturing 13.8 per cent, and silk, 13.3 per cent.

Per capita earnings showed increases for the year ranging from 13.3 per cent in the flour milling industry, and 10.4 per cent in tobacco to 1.1 per cent in the lumber industry, and decreases ranging from one-tenth of one per cent in the car building and repairing industry, to 1.3 per cent in the boot and shoe industry. Comparison of per capita earnings for the months of September and October, 1922, showed decreases ranging from 1.4 per cent in the tobacco industry to 6.5 per cent in the pottery industry.

ALIEN MENTAL TEST PROPOSED

Representative Cable Would Apply Army Intelligence Quiz to Immigrants.

An "intelligence" test for aliens seeking admission to the United States is provided in a bill being drafted by Congressman John. L. Cable of Lima as a substitute for the present three per cent immigration law.

Passage of the Cable bill would automatically repeal the present act, which congress extended recently to remain in force till June 30, 1924.

Instead of letting down the bars and allowing alien hordes to enter the country without restriction, it is said, the proposed measure would apply, to those clamoring for admission, the mental and psychological tests used during the war in weeding out undesirables from the army.

Supplementing these tests, would be the present literacy, physical, dependency and other restrictions which are independent of the three per cent law.

Congressman Cable declared he believes the proposed intelligence test would greatly improve the quality of the immigrants without greatly increasing their number.

He is being aided in the drafting of his bill by some of the officers who employed the intelligence test in the army.

"By this method," said Congressman Cable, "it is perfectly feasible to determine whether aliens are criminals, criminally inclined, insane, feeble minded, or morons. The tests, moreover, may be applied to groups, thus greatly expediting the work."

Let Cuticura Keep Your Skin Fresh and Young

Daily use of the Soap keeps skin smooth and clear, while touches of the Ointment now and then prevent little skin troubles becoming serious. Cuticura Talcum is ideal for powdering and perfuming. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 17F, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

VICTORY NOTES TO PAY TAX

Income Assessment and Bonds Mature Dec. 15.

The treasury department issued a reminder last week that another payment of income and profits taxes is due Dec. 15. It estimated a formal statement said, that the payment will bring in about $...000,000.

Not all of the payment however will be in cash as under the additional forms of payment permitted taxpayers may turn in, in addition to cash or checks, either treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing Dec. 15, or four and three-quarters per cent Victory notes whether or not they have been called for redemption.

Approximately $200,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness mature on the tax paying date, the statement said.

Besides the certificates of indebtedness, the treasury must take care of about $700,000,000 in Victory notes, which have been called for redemption Dec. 15. Permission to turn in the Victory notes, it was explained, furnishes an additional facility for taxpaying as well as assisting in the funding of the loan.

FIERY, ITCHY ECZEMA HEALED RIGHT UP BY APPLYING SULPHUR

Any breaking out of the skin, even fiery, itching eczema, can be quickly overcome by applying a little Mentho-Sulphur, says a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, this sulphur preparation instantly brings ease from skin irritation, soothes and heals the eczema right up and leaves the skin clear and smooth.

It seldom fails to relieve the torment and disfigurement. Sufferers from skin trouble should get a little jar of Rowles Mentho-Sulphur from any good druggist and use it like cold cream. —Advertisement.

HOW TO GET RID OF CATARRH

A Simple, Safe, Inexpensive Method That Clears Out Head, Nose and Throat.

There is no disease more offensive or disagreeable or no disease that will lead to so much serious trouble as catarrh. You can now get rid of it by a simple, safe, pleasant home remedy discovered by Dr. Blosser, a catarrh specialist.

Dr. Blosser's Remedy is composed of medicinal herbs, flowers and berries, which you smoke in a dainty pipe or cigarette. The smoke-vapor is inhaled into the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs and carries medicine where sprays, douches and ointments cannot possibly reach. Its effect is soothing and healing and is entirely harmless. It contains no cubebs or tobacco, and may be used by women and children, as well as men.

If you suffer from catarrh, asthma, catarrhal deafness or if subject to frequent colds, send ten cents (coin or stamps) to The Blosser Co., 607 BD, Atlanta, Ga., and you will receive, by return mail, a trial package containing eight Dr. Blosser's Cigarettes to prove their beneficial and pleasant effect.—Advertisement.

BIG SAW SALE $91.50 2-H-P BigSaving. OTTAWA Prices smashed. Improved 1923 models. Saws logs, trees, branches. Write for Sale Prices. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 2132H Wood St., Ottawa, Kans., Pittsburgh, Pa. FREE BOOK Write Today

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Not only hard corns or soft corns but every kind of corn or callus surrenders to "Gets-It" and peels right off. It takes just a few seconds to stop the pain with two or three drops. Sold wherever drugs are sold. Get a bottle of "Gets-It". Your money back if it fails to peel them off. Used by millions. 35c a bottle. E. Lawrence & Co., Mfg., Chicago, Ill.

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G1—Blue white diamond set in imported onyx base, solid gold mounting, latest design. $28.00. Pay balance $2.60 a month.

G2—Artistic design set with fine blue white diamond in SOLID PLATINUM. 14K. solid gold pin $45.00. Pay balance $4.30 a month.

G3—Solid platinum front Bar Pin of handsome lace design with superior quality blue white diamond and two genuine French blue square cut sapphires. $57.50. Pay balance $5.55 a month.

G4—Bohemian onyx set with perfect cut diamond in 14K. white gold top; yellow gold shank. $20.00. Pay balance $1.80 a month.

G5—18K. BELAIS White gold; sides beautifully filigreed. Set with two perfectly matched blue white diamonds. $45.00. Pay balance $4.30 a month.

G6—Platinum front Scarf Pin beautifully engraved; set with blue white diamond. $27.50. Pay balance $2.55 a month.

G7—Rectangular design of 14K. white gold. Hand decorated dial; fine 15 ruby and sapphire jeweled movement. Engraved bezel; French blue sapphire pendant. $25.00. Pay balance $2.30 a month.

G8—Lavalliere, set with perfectly cut, blue white diamond. Baroque pearl drop. Complete with solid gold neck chain. $25.00. Pay balance $2.30 a month.

G9—Blue white diamond set in solid platinum top; 14K. white gold mounting. $27.50. Pay balance $2.55 a month.

G10—Seven perfectly cut blue white diamonds set in solid platinum to resemble $400.00 solitaire. 14K. solid gold tooth mounting. $55.00. Pay balance $5.30 a month.

G11—Hand wrought beveled shank, open gallery encrusted on genuine reconstructed ruby with 24K. solid gold in any emblem. $25.00. Pay balance $2.30 a month.

G12—Perfectly cut, blue white diamond set in hand carved 14K. solid green gold mounting. A beautiful ring. $50.00. Pay balance $4.80 a month.

G13—Beautiful Tonneau design of 14K. solid white gold; hand engraved bezel; genuine French blue sapphire pendant; full 15 ruby and sapphire jeweled movement. Decorated dial. $21.00. Pay balance $1.90 a month.

G14—Dainty scroll design of 18K. white gold set with first quality blue white diamond. $55.00. Pay balance $5.30 a month.

G15—Solid gold hand engraved border, each link set with perfectly cut, blue white diamond. Per pair $32.50. Pay balance $3.05 a month.

G16—Seven perfectly cut diamonds set in platinum to resemble $750.00 solitaire. 14K. Elite mounting. $48.50. Pay balance $4.65 a month.

G17—Scarf pin, Bohemian onyx, set with blue white diamond, border of white gold. $16.50. Pay balance $1.45 a month.

G18—Perfectly cut diamond set in 18K. white gold. Hand engraved shank of 14K. natural gold $24.50. Pay balance $2.25 a month.

G19—14K. flat Belcher mounting; fine blue white diamond. $55.00. Pay balance $5.30 a month.

G20—Perfect cut brilliant blue white diamond in 14K. solid gold tooth mounting. $49.50. Pay balance $4.75 a month.

G22—Seven blue white diamonds set so closely together it resembles $750 solitaire. Pierced mounting of 14K. white gold. $87.50. Pay balance $5.55 a month.

G23—Perfectly cut, brilliant blue white diamond in 14K. Elite mounting. $27.50. Pay balance $2.55 a month.

G24—Perfectly cut diamond set in exquisitely engraved 18K. white gold mounting. $44.00. Pay balance $4.20 a month.

G25—Superior grade blue white diamond set in 14K. Elite Mounting. $45.00. Pay balance $4.30 a month.

G26—Elgin watch combination, full seven jewel Elgin movement fitted in thin model Octagon design case with knife and chain FREE, in Gift Box, guaranteed 20 years....... $21.75 Pay balance $1.98 a month.

G28—Diamond wrist watch of 14K. white gold. Movement contains 15 genuine ruby and sapphire jewels. Four blue white diamonds are set in platinum. Superior grade grosgrain ribbon with 14K. white gold fittings. Genuine sapphire stem. Price $57.50. Pay balance $5.55 a month.

G29—Perfectly cut diamond set in pierced octagon design. 18K gold mounting. Hand engraved. $67.50. Pay balance $6.55 a month.

G30—14K solid gold case, fitted with full 7J Elgin movement; life time guarantee. $33.00. Pay balance $3.10 a month.

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Simply send $2.00 and your choice goes to you charges paid. You have ten days in which to decide. Money back instantly if you are not satisfied or if you can duplicate your selection in any jewelry store within 25% in advance of our price.

NO RED TAPE—NO DELAY

The most sensational jewelry offers ever made. Here at the House of Royal $2.00 does the work of $50.00 elsewhere. Every article fully guaranteed.

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Send only $2.00 and your choice goes to you in a handsome gift box all charges paid. Guarantee bond attesting to quality and value accompanies each shipment.

DIAMOND BOND

Royal diamonds are guaranteed to be absolutely perfect in cut and blue white in color. With your diamond selection, we send you a diamond bond attesting to the true value and high quality of your diamond. Royal diamonds can be exchanged at any time and we allow in addition to the full purchase price an increase computed at the rate of 8% yearly.

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All watches have been timed, tested, adjusted and regulated in our own watch laboratory. They are guaranteed in writing to give you a life time of satisfactory service. Only watches which stand the most rigid inspections find room in our stock.

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The most complete catalog ever published of diamonds, watches, silverware, cameras, Ivory toilet sets, etc., sent free. Prices the lowest —quality the highest. Ten days' trial and ten months to pay on everything you order from our two million dollar stock. Send for your free copy today.

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